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A NEW  
SYSTEME  
OF  
Geography,

Designed in a Most Plain and Easie  
Method, for the better Under-  
standing of that Science.

Accommodated With

NEW MAPPS,  
OF ALL THE

Countries, Regions, Empires, Monarchies, King-  
doms, Principalities, Dukedoms, Marquesates,  
Dominions, Estates, Republicques, Sovereignties,  
Governments, Seignories, Provinces, and Coun-  
tries in the whole World.

WITH  
Geographical Tables,

Explaining the Divisions in each Map.

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By *John Seller*, Hydrographer to the King and Queen.

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And are Sold by *John Seller*, Senior, at the *Hermi-  
tage* in *Wapping*, and by *John Seller*, Junior, at  
the West-end of *St. Paul's Church-yard*. 1690.

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Europe

Asia



A New Systeme of  
**GEOGRAPHY.**  
Reduced to a Plain & Easy Method  
For the Ready finding out any  
Empire, Kingdom, Principality,  
or Government in y<sup>e</sup> whole  
World.

By John Seller  
Geographer to the  
Royal Society



Africa

America



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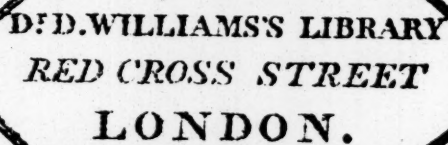
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# A New SYSTEME OF Geography.

*The Elements and Principles of  
Geography.*

## CHAP. I.

*Of the Nature and Division of Geo-  
graphy.*



GEOGRAPHY is a Science shewing the Divisions and Distinctions of the Earthly Globe, as it is a Spherical Body, Composed of Earth and Water, for that both these do together, make one Globe.

2. And hence the Parts of Geography are two, the one concerns the Earthy, and the other the Watry part.

3 The Earthy part of the Globe may be divided into Continents and Islands.

4. A Continent is a great quantity of Land, not Separated by any Sea, from the rest of the World; as the whole Continent of *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*.

5. An Island is a part of Land Environed with some Sea or other, as the Islands of *Great-Britain*, and *Ireland*, with the Ocean: The Island of *Sicilia* with the *Mediterranean*.

6. Both those are Subdivided into *Peninsula*, *Isthmus*, *Promontorium*.

7. *Peninsula* is a Tract of Land which being almost Encompassed round by Water, is joined with some little part or neck of Land.

8. *Isthmus* is that narrow neck of Land which joineth the *Peninsula* to the Continent, thus is *Africa* joined to *Asia*, only by that small neck of Land that is Contained between the *Mediterranean*, and the *Arabian Gulf*; called the *Red Sea*.

9. *Promontorium* is a high Mountain which shooteth it self into the Sea, the utmost end thereof is called a Cape, as *Cape Bona Esperance* in *Africa*.

10. The Watery part of the Globe is Distinguished by Divers Names, as *Oceanus*, *Mare*, *Fretum*, *Sinus*, *Lacus* and *Fluvius*.

1. *Oceanus*, or Ocean, is that Great general Collection of Waters that Encompasseth the Earth on every side.

2. *Mare*, the Sea, is a part of the Main Ocean, to which we cannot come but through some *Fretum* or Strait, as *Mare Mediterraneum*, and sometimes takes its Name from the Adjacent Shore; as *Mare Adriaticum*, from the City of *Adria*, or from a first Discoverer, as *Mare Magelanicum*.

3. *Fretum*

*Fretum* or Strait, Is a part of the Ocean, strait-between some Narrow bounds, and opening the y to some Sea, as the Straits of *Gibraltar*, theaits of *Magelan*, &c.

*Sinus* Is a Gulf or Bay or any Indraught ofter as the Gulf of *Venice*, the Gulf of *Mexico*, Bay of *Biscaia*, and the Bay of *Bengale* in the *Indies*.

*Lacus* or a Lake, is a Body or Collection ofsters, which hath no visible Intercourse with Sea, or Influx into it, as the Lake of *Geneva*, the Lake of *Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, in theid of *Canaan*.

*Fluvius* or River, is a Water-course Issuing in some Spring or Lake. — And Emptyeth it into some part of the Sea, a great River, as theine, the *Thames*, &c.

## C H A P. II.

### *Of the Circles of the Sphere.*

Here are ten Circles of the Sphere, six great : and four lesser.

The Six great Circles, are the Meridian, the Horizon, the Equinoctial, the Ecliptick, the two Co-s, all which divide the Sphere into two Equal ts.

The four lesser Circles are the two Tropiques, the two Polar Circles, each of which Divides the ere into two unequal parts.

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## C H A P. II.

### *Of the Circles of the Sphere.*

**T**Here are ten Circles of the Sphere, six great : and four lesser.

The Six great Circles, are the Meridian, the Horizon, the Equinoctial, the Ecliptick, the two Colures, all which divide the Sphere into two Equal parts.

The four lesser Circles are the two Tropiques, and the two Polar Circles, each of which Divides the Sphere into two unequal parts.

The *Meridian* is a great Circle which passeth through both the Poles of the World, and through the *Zenith* and *Nadir* Points, and sheweth the Latitudes of all places on the Earth.

The *Horizon* is also a great Circle which divideth the visible part of the Heavens, which we see, from those we see not.

The *Equinoctial* is a great Circle 90 Degrees from either Pole, in which Circle are reckoned the Longitude of all places on the Earth, from any certain Meridian Assigned, which Primary Meridian (from whence the Longitude of places in all the Mapps in this Treatise, doth Commence,) is that which passeth through the Island of *Pico Teneriffa*, and from thence Reckoned Eastward round the World.

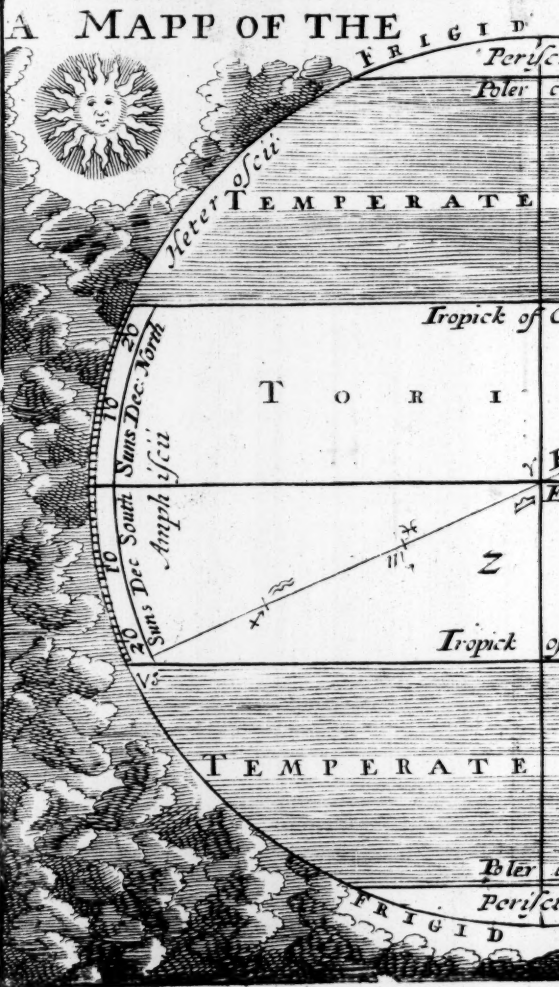
The *Ecliptique* is a great Circle divided by the Equinoctial into two Equal Parts, one declining towards the North, and the other towards the South, the greatest Obliquity being 23 Degrees, 30 Minutes.

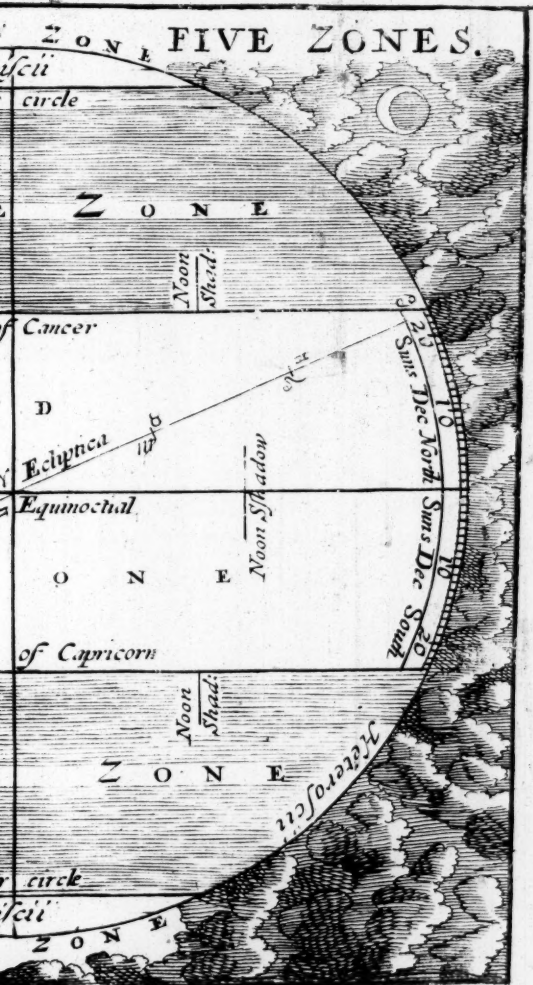
The Colures are two great Circles of the Sphere Intersecting each other at Right Angles in the Poles of the World. One is called the *Solstitial*, the other the Equinoctial Colure: The Solstitial Colure is that which passeth through the Poles of the World, and cutteth the Ecliptique in the Points of *Cancer*, and *Capricorne*.

The Equinoctial Colure passeth through the Poles of the World, and cutteth the Ecliptique, and the Equator in the Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, by which Points the four Seasons of the Year are Distinguished.

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*The Four Lesser Circles of the Sphere.*

The four lesser Circles of the Sphere are the two Tropiques and the two Polar Circles, which Circles Divides the Earth into five broad Spaces called Zones, which are distinguished in the following Chapter.

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C H A P. III.

*Of the Division of the Earth by Zones.*

**A** Zone is a broad Space of the Earth limited by the Tropiques, and the Polar Circles, and are five in Number, one Torrid ( or burning Zone ) two Temperate and two Frozen Zones.

1. The Torrid or burning Zone is, that Space of Earth and Sea Contained between the two Tropiques, and is 47 Degrees in Breadth.

2. The two Temperate Zones are that Space Contained between each Tropique, and the Polar Circles, one called the North, and the other the South Temperate Zone: And are each of them 43 Degrees in Breadth.

3. The two Frozen Zones are those Spaces Contained between each Polar Circle, and the Poles of the world.

4. The Inhabitants of those Zones in Respect of the Diversity of their Noon Shadowes, are Divided into three Kinds, *Amphiscii*, *Heteroscii*, and *Periscii*.

B 3

5. Those

5. Those that inhabit in the Torrid Zone are called *Amphiscii*, because their Noon-shadows are Diversly cast, sometimes towards the North, and sometimes towards the South, according to the Position of the Sun, when it is on the North or South side of their Zenith, or Vertical Point; and their Shadows are cast accordingly, *viz.* If the Sun be to the Northward, then their Shadow is cast to the Southward, and so on the Contrary.

6. Those Inhabitants that live in the Temperate Zones are called *Heteroscii*, because their Noon Shadows are cast but one way, and that either North or South; Those who live in the North Temperate Zone, their Noon Shadows are alwaies cast towards the North, and those of the South Temperate Zone, their Noon Shadows are alwayes cast towards the South. As may be seen in the Anexed Mapp of the Zones.

7. Those who Inhabit in the Frozen Zones, are called *Periscii*, because their longest day is at least 24 hours in length, and therefore the Sun being Carryed Circularly about them, their Shadows are also Carryed about them, in the same manner.

#### C H A P. IV.

#### *Of the Division of the Earth by Climates.*

A Climate is that Space of the Earth Contained between three Parrallels, the middle most whereof Divideth it into two Equal Parts, serving for



are for the setting out the Length and Shortness of the  
are days in every Countrey : and for as much as there  
and have been several ways used by the Ancients in Di-  
Po-viding the Climates , I shall at present Content  
my self with this only Division ; by Reckoning  
their the Difference of each Climate to be one Quarter  
to of an hour , and so the Climates are 24 in Num-  
the ber ; till you come to the Latitude of 66 Degrees,  
31 Minutes, ( taking up 48 Parrallels. ) To which  
be are added six Climates more, where you will find  
on the days to be One, Two, Three, Four, Five and  
ner Six Months long at the very Pole it self, as you  
th may plainly see in the Annexed Table ; Where  
ies you may Note, that the greater the Latitudes are,  
th the longer the days are.

A Table of Climates, *From the Equi-*  
s, *noctial North and South to the Poles, where-*  
at *in you may see in every Clime the length of*  
ng *the day in Hours and Minutes ; As for Ex-*  
re *ample, in the Climate or Parrallel of 50 Deg.*  
33 *Min. you will find the longest day to be 16*  
- *Hours, and 15 Minutes, and in the Mar-*  
gent *you find what Inhabitants dwell in those*  
*Climates viz. the Amphiscii, Heteroscii,*  
and *the Periscii.*

	Latitud.		Lon. D.	
	D.	M.	H.	M.
	00	00	12	00
<i>Amphi-</i>	04	18	12	15
<i>scii.</i>	08	34	12	30
	12	34	12	45
	16	43	13	00
	20	53	13	15
	23	10	13	30
	27	36	13	45
	30	47	14	00
	33	45	14	15
	36	30	14	30
	39	02	14	45
	41	22	15	00
	43	32	15	15
	44	29	15	30
	47	20	15	45
	49	01	16	00
	50	33	16	15
	52	58	16	30
	53	17	16	45
	54	29	17	00
	55	34	17	15
	56	37	17	30
<i>Hetero-</i>	47	34	17	45
<i>scii.</i>	58	26	8	00
	59	14	18	15

*Perigee.*

	Latitud.		Lon. D.	
	D.	M.	D.	M.
	59	59	18	3
	60	40	18	4
	61	18	19	0
	61	53	19	1
	61	25	19	3
	62	53	19	4
	63	22	20	0
	63	40	20	1
	64	06	20	3
	64	30	20	4
	65	49	21	0
	65	06	21	1
	65	21	21	3
	65	35	21	4
	65	49	22	0
	65	57	22	1
	66	06	22	3
	66	14	22	4
	66	20	23	0
	66	25	23	1
	66	28	23	3
	66	30	23	4
	66	31	24	0
	67	15		0
	69	30		0
	73	20		0
	78	20		0
	84	09		0
	00	00		0

Months.

## C H A P. V.

*the Division of the Inhabitants of the Earth, Respecting their Site and Position, in Reference to One another.*

The Inhabitants of the Earth are divided into the *Periaci*, *Antiaci*, and *Antipodes*.

The *Periaci* are such as dwell in the same *Meridian* on the same side of the Equator, and opposite to us: These live in the same Zone, and the same Climate; and cast the same shade with us: They enjoy our Portion of heat and cold, our Seasons of the year, our Increase of Days and Nights, and all things else of this kind; Saving our Hours are Opposite, their six in the Evening, our six in the Morning, our Noon their Mid-

The *Antiaci* are Inhabitants that are under our *Meridian*, which makes our hours, and theirs the same, but by being 51 Deg. 30 Min. on the opposite side of the Equator, it happens that though they agree in the Temperament of Zones, Numbers of Climates in Casting a Shadow to one side on the Earth, the like; Yet their Zone and Climate is contrary, their Shadow falls to the South Pole, our Winter is our Summer, our Spring their Au-

4. The *Antipodes* are such as dwell Feet to Feet and are in height of Opposition, and differ in things; our Summer is their Winter, our Noon is their Midnight; we have the North Pole Elevated, they the South. This truth of the *Antipodes* was in former time Reckoned so Ridiculous and Impossible, that *Virgilius* Bishop of *Salzburg* who writ a Treatise thereof, was Condemned of Heresy by Pope *Zachary*, in the year of our Lord 745.

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## CHAP. VI.

### *Containing several Useful Distinctions in Geography.*

**T**HE *Latitude* of a place is its nearest distance from the Equator, either to the Northward or Southward thereof, measured in the Meridian.

2. The *Longitude* of a place is the Number of Degrees, (Reckoned Eastwardly in the Equator, from the Grand Meridian to the Meridian of the place required.

☞ And here Note that in all the Mapps in the Treatise, the Longitude beginneth at the Meridian of *Pico Teneriffa*.

*Zenith*, is a Point in the Heavens that is Right over our heads, and is sometimes called the Vertical Point, and Pole of the Horrizon.

*Nadir*, is a Point in the Heavens, Opposite to it, right under our Feet.

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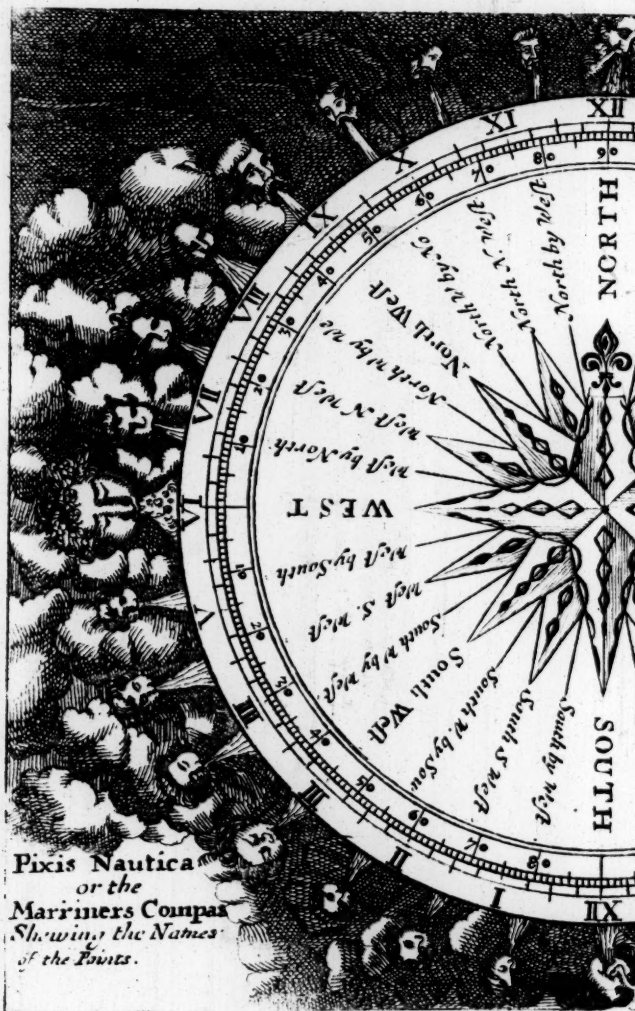
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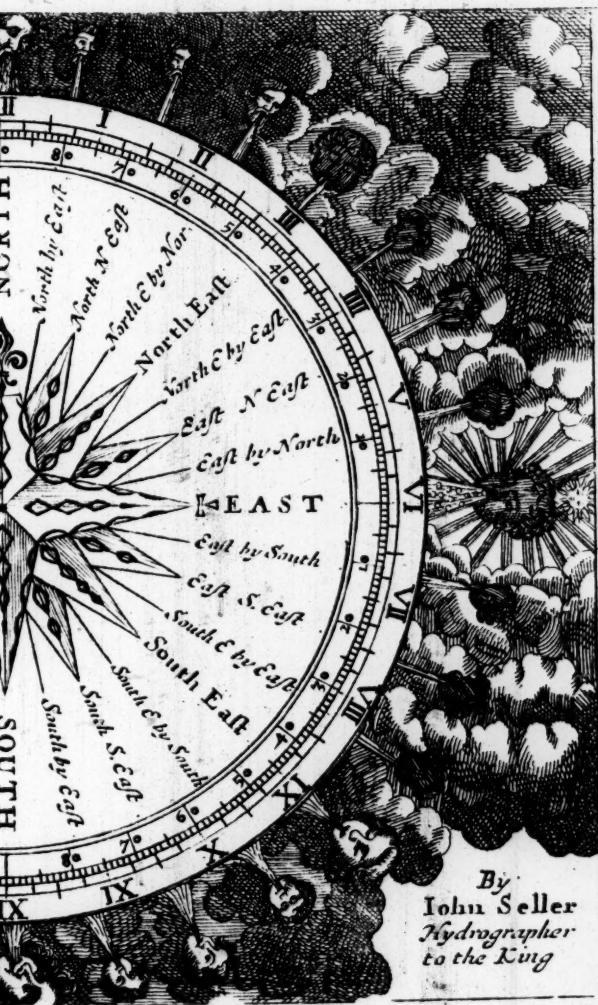
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*Of the 32 Points of the Marriners Compass,  
which are thus Divided.*

The four first, are the Cardinal Points, and are Composed of one Syllable, as East, West, North, South.

The Four Seconds are Colateral Points, Consisting of two Syllables, as North East, North West, South East, South West.

The Eight Thirds are, those that are Composed of Three Syllables, as North North East, North North West, South South East, South South West, East North East, East South East, West North West, West South West.

There are Sixteen Inferiour Points, Eight of them are Composed of four Syllables, and the other Eight of five Syllables: Those of four Syllables, are these that follow.

*These are Composed  
of four Syllables.*

North and by East.  
East and by North.  
East and by South.  
South and by East.  
South and by West.  
West and by South.  
West and by North.  
North and by West.

*These are Composed  
of Five Syllables.*

North East and by North.  
North East and by East.  
South East and by East.  
South East and by South.  
South West & by South.  
South West and by West.  
North West and by West.  
North West & by North.

*The Figure of the Marriners Compass is here Annexed.*

*Of*

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*Of Measures.*

Twelve Inches makes a Foot.

One Foot and a half, one Cubit.

Two Foot and a half, a Common Pace.

Two Common Paces, one Geometrical Pace.

Three Foot one Yard.

Six Foot one Fathom.

Sixteen Foot and a half, one Pole or Perch.

Forty Perches makes one Furlong.

Eight Furlongs, or 320 Perches, make one *English* Mile.

125 Geometrical Paces makes one Stade.

Eight Stades, or 1000 Geometrical Paces, is equal to an *Italian* Mile.

1250 Geometrical Paces is one *English* Mile.

60 *English* Miles hath Vulgarly been accounted one Degree on the Earth, but really and truly, (As hath appeared by very Worthy Experiments,) that 69 Miles and a half of our Statute Miles, makes one Degree on the Earth: But according to the Vulgar Measure, the Compass of the Globe of the Earth, is 21600 Miles; and the Diameter thereof, is 6875 Miles, and 4528 parts; which Diameter being Multiplied by the Circumference, gives the quantity of Miles in the Superficies of the Earth and Water, And the Superficies being Multiplied by  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the Diameter, gives the Solidity in *English* Miles.

1500 Geo-

- 2500 Geometrical Paces make one *Scotch*  
Mile.  
2500 Geometrical Paces make one Common  
*French* League.  
3400 Geometrical Paces makes a *Spanish*  
League.  
4000 Geometrical Paces makes a *German*  
League.  
5000 Geometrical Paces makes one *Swedes* or  
*Swisses* League.  
6000 Geometrical Paces makes one *Hungarian*  
League.
- 

C H A P. VII.

*Of the Use of the Mapps and Tables  
Contained in this Book.*

**T**Hat which hath been already discoursed, hath been in the Nature of an Introduction; to give you some Light and Understanding in the Principles and Elements of Geography: that Concernes the several Distinctions and Divisions of the Earthly Globe, by Circles, Zones and Climates; Discovering the various Positions of the Inhabitants, in Respect of their Shadows, and Contrariety of Seasons, &c. Which may very well serve as a good Introduction to that which follows.

Therefore take notice, that to each Mapp there is a Table, that is as an Index to shew you what Divisions are in the Mapp, and is as it were an Explanation

planation thereof, which you will find very usefull for the understanding of them.

As for Example, In the Mapp of the World, the Table Informs you of the General Division of the World, which is thus worded, *The Mapp of the World is divided* into two Continents; The Continent of *Europe, Asia and Africa.*

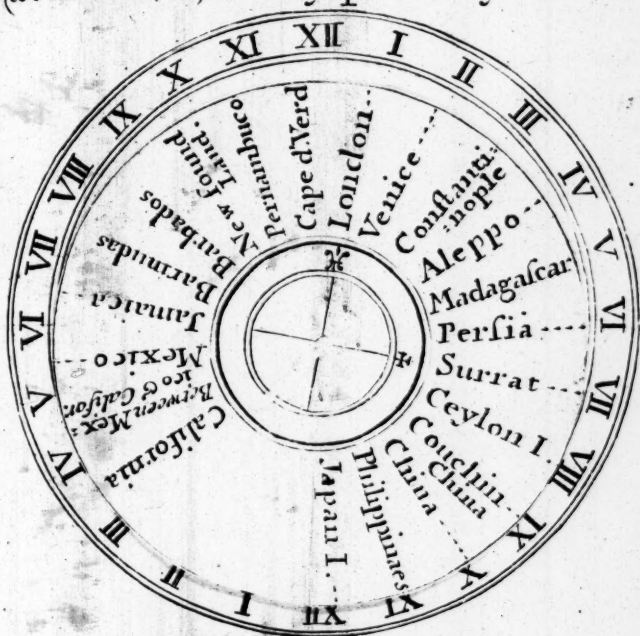
The Continent of *North-America, South-America.*

Now if you cast your Eye upon the Mapp, you may there plainly perceive the same Divisions Circumscribed with one intire Colour with the Names in the midst thereof, in Remarkable Capital Letters.

Then if you desire to know how any of the Quarters are Divided; Pitch upon what Quarter you please, (Suppose *Europe*;) Then Apply yourself to the Table, and there you will find the General Divisions of *Europe* into the *Empires Kingdoms, Principalities and Dominions, &c.* Contained in the same, with the Principal Cities in each Country; then turne to the Mapp, and you will see each Respective Division, Exactly Answer thereunto as it is Exprest in the Table.

Now, if you would descend into the particular Divisions of any one of the Quarters, you must proceed in the same Order, as has been Directed; (Suppose it were *Germany*;) Therefore turn to the Table, and there find into what parts *Germany* is Divided: as *Mecklenburgh, Pomeran, Brandenburg, &c.* with the Principal Cities contained therein; so that by this you may note the Excellency of this Contrivance for by these Divisions, appearing so plainly to the eye, that you may see how one Countrey borders upon

# An Instrument for finding the hour of the Day (at all times) in any part of y<sup>e</sup> World.



## An Example of the Use of this Instrument

If it be 9 a Clock at London what hour is it  
at any other part of the World, therefore ~  
turn London to 9 (the hour given) Then  
shall y<sup>e</sup> present hour be shewn at all those  
places Express in y<sup>e</sup> Rundle; as you see it is 11  
at Constantinople, & 12 at Aleppo &c.

planation thereof, which you will find very usefull for the understanding of them.

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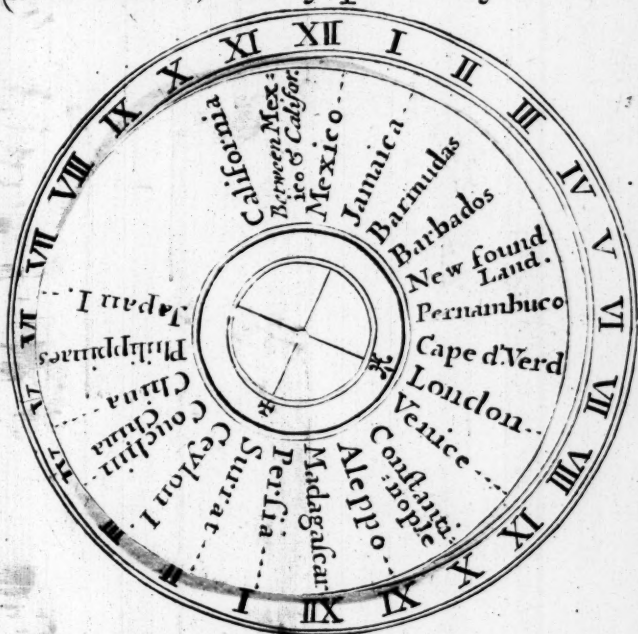
The Continent of North-America, South-America.

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Now, if you would descend into the particular Divisions of any one of the Quarters, you must proceed in the same Order, as has been Directed; (Suppose it were Germany: ) Therefore turn to the Table, and there find into what parts Germany is Divided: as Mecklenburgh, Pomerania, Brandenburg, &c. with the Principal Cities contained therein; so that by this you may note the Excellency of this Contrivance for by these Divisions, appearing so plainly to the eye, that you may see how one Countrey border  
upon

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shall y<sup>e</sup> present hour be shewn at all those  
places Express in y<sup>e</sup> Rundle; as you see it is 11  
at Constantinople, & 12 at Aleppo &c.



A MAPP of the  
 Shewing what a Clock it is (at any time) in any  
 where the People are Rising, and where they are  
 going to Bed all over



- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 New England  | a. Bermudas    |
| 2 Virginia     | b. C. Farewell |
| 3 Carolina     | c. Carlton I.  |
| 4 Mexico       | d. Parabya     |
| 5 Iamaica      | e. Baltimore   |
| 6 New France   | f. Baldwinia   |
| 7 New Scotland | g. Azores I.s  |
| 8 California   |                |

By J. Seller  
 Hydrograph  
 to the KING  
 at y. Royall Exch  
 in London



# he WORLD

any part of the World, And to know  
are at Dinner, wher<sup>e</sup> at Supper, and where  
r the World.



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on.

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| a. Hamburg         | 1. England  |
| b. Constantinople  | 2. Spaine   |
| c. Cairo           | 3. France   |
| d. Suratt          | 4. Germany  |
| e. Peking          | 5. Italy    |
| f. Canton          | 6. Poland   |
| g. St. Laurence I. | 7. Moscovia |
|                    | 8. Grece    |



in another, so that by this View an Idea of whole Country (with all its Divisions) may be framed in our mind, that at any time you have the whole peck thereof drawn into your Imagination, and understanding; and can thereby Conceive the possibility or Improbability of any matter, that may be discoursed of in those Countreys.

Now, if you would yet descend into the knowledge of one particular Countrey, (or Subdivision in or any other Empire or Kingdom that is Express'd in the General Table,) you are to proceed in the same order and manner as is before Directed.

## CHAP. VIII.

*Showing the Use of a Mapp of the World that gives the hour of the day, (at any time,) in any part of the World; and to show where the People are Rising, where they are at Dinner, where at Supper, and where going to Bed; being an Operation most Diverting and Pleasant, to be performed by a Map.*

is in all Respects as other Mapps of the World, the only that this is Divided into 24 Meridians or hour, Circles-Numbered in the Equinoctial. I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. &c. to XXIIII. the hour

G

Circle

Circle of XII. passing through the Zenith of *London*.

*The Uses Follow.*

To find the hour of the Day (at any time) in any part of the World.

Having the Mapp before you, you may take notice that when it is Twelve a Clock at *London*, then wheresoever you cast your eye, it is the same hour at Every Place, as is Express'd in the Map, viz. It is one a Clock at *Venice*, Two a Clock at *Constantinople*, Three at *Aleppo*, and Four at *Madagascar*, &c. In the Eastern Hemisphere, and in the Western Hemisphere: Six a Clock at *Jamaica*, Three a Clock at *Califournia*, &c.

But, Suppose it be any other hour with us at *London*, then for a more ready finding the hour in other places: I Refer you to this Adjusting Instrument, the Use of which may be made plain by one Example: As, Suppose it were Eleven a Clock at *London*, then turn *London* (on the moveable plate) to the hour of Eleven in the hour Circle, then will it shew at that very time the present hour, at all those places in the moveable Plate; it will be Twelve a Clock at *Venice*, One a Clock at *Constantinople*, and Two at *Aleppo*, &c.

So the same Rule will tell you, at any time the hour of the Day in any part of the World by turning *London* to the present hour there, and all the rest will fall successively, as in the foregoing Example.

Lo

To know by the aforesaid Mapp, where the People are Rising, and where they are at Dinner, where at Supper, and where going to Bed; and where it is Midnight in any part of the World.

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This Problem is grounded upon this Hypothesis, that Six a Clock in the Morning may be taken for time of Rising, and Twelve a Clock for Dinner time, and Six a Clock in the Evening for Supper, and Ten a Clock at Night for time of going to Bed; and Twelve a Clock for Midnight.

Therefore Note, when it is Dinner time with us at London, then they are Rising at Jamaica, and at Supper at Surrat, and going to bed in the Phillipina Islands, (a little to the Eastward of China) and Midnight in the Pacifick Sea, and by the same Rule and Reason you may know the same things at any other hour at London. The forementioned Instrument doth most readily perform the same Operations by noting what hour stands against any place in the Moveable Rundle; as suppose you turn London to Twelve a Clock, then you will find the hour of Rising, Supper time, of going to Bed, and Midnight, at the places before Mentioned.

There is also another Pleasant Operation to be performed by this Mapp, to know what company we have of Divers Nations to rise with us, to go to Dinner when we do, and to Sup and go to bed at the same time with us, that is to say, all those Inhabitants that dwell under our Meridian, or hour Circle, which are French, Spaniards, Moores and Negroes, all which Nations Rise, Dine, Sup, and go to bed, when we do.

## C H A P. IX.

*Giving the Content or Quantity of the whole World in Acres, and of every Kingdom and Province thereof.*

**T**He Globe of the World is supposed to be one third part water and Seas : And one third part not Inhabited ; And one third part inhabited which Containeth in Acres, as followeth.

*In Europe.*

	Acres.
<i>England.</i>	29000568
<i>Scotland.</i>	14000432
<i>Ireland.</i>	18000000
<i>The Ten Spanish Provinces.</i>	7197000.
<i>The Seven United Provinces.</i>	3599000.
<i>France.</i>	82879000.
<i>Spain.</i>	67000535
<i>Italy.</i>	44000257

*Under Spain.*

<i>Naples.</i>	11704000.
<i>Lumbardy.</i>	1640000.
<i>Savoy.</i>	1910000.
<i>Piedmont.</i>	1160000.

Under

Under Venice.

acres.

Trevisano.	2584000.
Verona.	480000.
Friul.	1047000.
Manrua.	480000.
Tuscany.	4785000.
Suria and Florence.	1480000.
Mercia Ancona.	1412000.
Parma.	885000.
Sicilia.	3113000.

Under Rome.

Liguria.	1415000.
Romania.	1085000.
Heturia.	540000.
Latium.	480000.
Cyprus.	1601000.
Corfica.	1395000.
Sardinia.	4089000.
Candia.	2060000.

Under the Turk.

Under Germany.

Saxony.	3484000.
Misnia.	3249000.
Turingia.	1093000.
Lnfatia.	2572000.
Bavaria.	3249000.
Holfatia.	3644000.
Helvetia.	1232000.
Basil.	842000.
Sweburgh.	2109000.
Saltsburgh.	1063000.
Trier Mentz Spires.	} 4237000.
Sratsburgh and Wormes.	
Juliers.	348000.

Cleve.	25800
West-Phalia.	23000
Osna.	3100
Silesia.	57060
Bohemia.	70240
Austria.	61210
Moravia.	41140
Pomerania.	32490
Brandenburg.	62080
Mecklenburg.	21070
Franconia.	63610
Tyrol.	32490
Carinthia.	15880
Stiria.	17790
Palatine of the Rhine.	43610
Wortemburg.	122300
Emden.	23000
Oldenbourg.	44900
Liege.	54800
Cologne.	21500

In all 9300064

Russia.	960700
Volhinia.	576200
Missovia.	196000
Livonia.	3411500
Poland.	1920500

### The Dominions of Denmark.

Denmark.	10426000
Norway.	28492000
Holstein.	1065000
Ditmarsh.	337000

The



The Dominions of Sweden.

Sweden.	57430000.
Finland.	7531000.
Gothia.	20936000.

Hungaria,  
Dalmatia,  
Transilvania.  
and all Turkey  
in Europe } 385367000.

Part of Russia, or Muscovia, } 232558000.  
in Europe, Contains.

Part of Muscovia in Asia Contains. 128817000.

Tartary. 299110000.

Persia. 385367000.

East-Indies. 587200000.

In Africa.

Africa. 1541883000.

In America.

North part of America. 1152400000.

South part of America. 1349133000.

So that the whole Sum of the Habitable Part of the World is six Milliars, six hundred and 23 Millions, and Seventy thousand Acres.

Note, that a Milliar is one Thousand Millions.

A Table shewing the bearing Distance, and Longest day, and difference of Meridians of most of the principal Cities in the World, from the Famous City of London.

Names of the places.	The way or Point of bearing.	Dist. in miles.	Long-est day H. M.	Differ-merid H. M.
Alexandria in Egypt.	f. e. by e.	2196	14 00	1 42
Amsterdam in Holland.	e. by no.	266	16 40	0 28
Athens in Greece	f. e. by e.	1641	14 40	0 56
Antwerp in Brabant	East fere.	248	26 28	0 24
Barwick in England	Nor. fere	257	17 24	0 2
Babylon in Chaldea	ea. so. ea.	2724	14 25	3 56
Bethsaida in Canaan	f. e. by e.	2365	14 6	2 29
Bermudas West Ocean	w. so. w.	3409	14 10	4 56
Caliente in East-India	f. e. by e.	5214	12 20	6 8
Calis in France	ea. by so.	86	16 25	0 9
Constantinople in Turkey	ea. so. ea.	1547	15 15	2 24
Dublin in Ireland	n. w. by w.	296	17 15	0 26
Dantzick in Prussia.	ea. no. ea.	961	17 5	1 44
Damascus Turkey in Asia	ea. so. ea.	2404	14 15	3 16
Edenburgh in Scotland	North	328	17 40	0 0
Ephesus in Greece	e. f. e.	1808	14 40	2 30
Florence in Italy	so. east.	801	15 10	0 57
Frankford in Germany	East fere.	448	16 15	0 47
Hamburgh in Germany	ea. no. ea.	538	18 0	0 56
Hierusalem in Canaan	f. e. by e.	2352	14 8	3 3
Isleland in the N. sea	n. n. w.	930	21 44	0 52
Ioppa in Canaan	f. e. by e.	2938	14 6	5 0
Lisbone in Portugal	so. so. w.	985	14 45	1 0
Middleburgh in Zeland	East	295	16 30	0 20
Mentx in Germany	East	410	16 25	0 45
Millain in Italy	f. e. fere.	645	15 22	0 48
Morocco in Barbary	so. by w.	1449	14 0	0 28
Mexico in America.	w. by so.	6344	13 20	9 59
Naples in Italy	So. by e.	1051	14 50	0 16
Niniveh in Asia	e. so. ea.	2635	14 30	3 52
Paris in France	f. f. e.	215	15 57	0 20
Philippi in Macedonia.	e. f. e.	1395	15 10	2 10
Prague in Bohemie	East fere	700	16 15	1 14
Quinzai, the greatest City in	E. by S.	7272	13 35	11 28
Rome in Italy (the world.	f. e. by e.	887	15 4	1 7
Spiers in Germany	e. by f.	430	16 2	0 46
Strawsborough	ea. by f.	432	16 0	2 41
Toledo in Spain	so. by w.	934	14 30	5 36
Troy in Greece	e. i. e.	1605	15 0	2 25
Venice in Italy	e. f. e.	744	15 28	1 3
Sivil in Spain	so. by w.	950	14 40	0 52
York in England	No. fere.	150	17 0	0 4
LONDON.			1626	0 0

A

## Geographical Description

OF THE

## WORLD.

## C H A P. I.

*Of the World in General*

**T**He surfare of the Earth is Divided into two great Continents one of which is Divided into *Europe, Asia and Africa*, and the other into two, *viz.* North and South *America*, as are plainly soen in the Mapp of the World, with their names in the midst in Capital Letters: There is but little difficulty about the bounds after that which joyns *Europe* and *Asia*, is Considered (for bating the little *Isthmus* made by the *Mediterranean* and *Mare Rubrum*, which containes the Limits of *Asia* and *Africa*) there

## 24 *A Geographical Description*

is no part of the said Quarters which is not Surrounded by the Sea: For the separation then of Boundary between *Europe* and *Asia*, Geographers are of various Opinions Concerning this Division; Some Divide it thus, with a line drawn through the *Egean Sea* and *Helespont*, through the *Euxine Sea* to *Palus Meotis*, along the stream of the River *Tanais* to the mouth thereof, and so by the River *Dwina* to the Bay of *St. Nicholas* in the white Sea.

Others (as the Right Honourable the Earl of *Castlemain*) in his Book of the use of the English Globe, doth more Judiciously divide it thus, Supposing a line drawn from the Mouth of *Tanais* Runs up the stream to *Tuia* (Scituated on the most Easterly flexure,) and thence going to the nearest Banks of the River *Oby*, accompanies it till it falls in the Northern *Ocean*, my Lord doth the rather Incline to this Division than any other, because it Contains almost all the Vast Dominions of the Russian Emperour, and so makes him an intire *European Monarch*.

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## C H A P. II.

### *Of Europe in General.*

**E***urope* although it be the least of the four grand Divisions of the Earth (as appears in the Mapp of the World) yet it is of the most *Renowne*.  
 1. For the *Temperature* of the Air, lying in the midst

midst of the *Temperate Zone*, and therefore Fertile in its soil. 2. The flourishing of Arts and Sciences. 3. For the Purity and Sincerity of the Christian faith.

The language of the *Europeans* is Divided into several branches or *Dialects*, but all from three Roots or stems, which are, 1. The *Latine*. 2. The *Tutonick* or *High Dutch*. 3. The *Sclavonian* tongue. Those that Branch from the *Latine* are the *Italians*, *French*, *Spaniards*, *Portugalls*; and those from the *Tutonick*, are the *English*, *Dutch*, *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Goths*; and from the *Sclavonian*, the *Croatians*, *Hungarians*, *Transilvanians*, *Russians*,

The Kingdoms and Principal Regions are as followeth, (as they stand in the Table of Europe,) viz. *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*; *XV II Provinces*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, *Lithuania*, *Moscovia* *Russia*, *lesser Tartary*, *Turky in Europe*.

The most famous Rivers in Europe are nine, The *Thames* in *England*, *Tornia* in *Scandinavia*, *Volga* in *Muscovia*, the *Loire* in *France*, the *Rhine* in *Germany*, the *Weyssel* in *Poland*, *Tagus* in *Spain*, *Po* in *Italy*, and the *Danube* in *Germany* and *Turkey in Europe*.

We Rank *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, in the first place, in Regard they owe obedience to the Scepter of our Gracious Sovereign.

We shall therefore Begin with the Description of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, (not affecting that *Diminutive Appellation* of the *British Isles*) as if they were *Guernsey* or *Jersey* and no way Comporting with the Renown and Grandure of those famous Kingdomes.

of

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## Of Great Britain.

**G**reat Britain Contains *England, Scotland* and *Wales*, making the most Famous Island in the whole World. It was once called *Albion*, as *Albus Rupibus* from the white Rocks appearing on the South Coast, towards *France*, from whence it was first Discovered. Afterwards *Britain*, some say from *Brutus*, of the Trojan Race, who first settled a Government here; or as others will have it, from *Prutainia*, signifying Mettals, because of the great quantity of Tin, Iron, Lead, &c. that is found here. But others say the Britains had their name from the word, *Brith*, which signifieth stained or painted, by reason of a Custome the Natives had to paint their Skins all over, and of several Colours, that they might thereby the more Terrify their Enemies, whence also the Romans called the People of *Scotland Picts*.

The whole length from *Strathy-head* in *Scotland* to the *Lizard-point* in *Cornwall*, is counted 624 Miles: And the breadth from the lands end in *Cornwall*, to the *Isle of Thanet* in *Kent* is about 340. It is observed in his Majesties Teritoryes about *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, there are eight Several *Dialects* spoken by his Majesties own Subjects, viz. 1. *English*. 2. *Scotch*. 3. *Irish*. 4. *Welsh*. 5. *Cornish* (in *Cornwall*.) 6. *French* (in *Garnsey* and *Farssey*.) 7. *Manks* (in the *Isle of Man*) and 8. *Gothish* (in the *Islands of Suhtland*.

## Of England.

**E**ngland (a name taken from the *Angli* a people that came in with the Saxons, and not chang'd by the Danish or Norman Conquerors) is the chief part of the Island of Great Britain, being Divided into 40 Countys and 22 Bishopricks, is Accounted in length 386 miles, in breadth 279. The soil is very fertile and plentiful; several of its Chief Commodities and Excellencies are Contained in this verse,

*Anglias, Mons, Pons, Fons.*

*Ecclesia, Femina, Lana.*

*England is stor'd with Bridges, Hills and Wooll,  
With Churches, Wells, and Women Beautifull.*

Its first known inhabitants were the *Britains*, who being Conquered by the *Romans*, and afterwards over-run by the *Saxons*, were forced to Retire into that Corner of the Kingdom called *Wales*: where their Posterity to this day Inhabite, being a Province Divided into 12 Countys and 4 Bishopricks, the eldest Son of our English Kings, being always Entitled Prince of *Wales*.

The forementioned *Saxons* Divided the whole Realm into seven Kingdoms, and were much oppressed for a long time by the *Danes*, but at last

## 28 *A Geographical Description*

last being united under one King, were subdued by the Normans, under *William the Conqueror*, whose Successors Continue to this day.

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### Of *Wales*.

**W***ales* is Invironed on all sides by the Sea, except towards *England*, from which it is separated from the RIVER DEE, and a line drawn to the RIVER WYE: But Anciently it Extended to the RIVER SEVERNE Eastward, for *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, forced them to leave the Plain Countrys beyond that River (which now is called the *Marches of Wales*;) and to betake themselves to the Mountaines; which he caused to be separated from *England*, by a great Ditch called *Offa's Dike*, in *Welsh* *Claudb-Offa*, in many places yet to be seen.

The whole Country is Generally Mountanous and Barren; yet affordeth several good Commodities, and is not without many fertile Valleys, which bear good Corn, and breedeth abundance of small Cattle, with which they furnish *England*; as also with Butter, Cheese, woolen Cloth, called *Friezes* *Cottons*; Bays, Calveskins, Hides, Honey, Wax.

It is divided into 4 Circuits for the Administration of Justice, and is divided into 13 Counties, wherein is contained 1016 Parish Churches, 56 Market Towns and 40 Castles, 230 Rivers, 99 Bridges, 32 Parks, 13 Forrefts, 1 Chase. Also these hills are famous for their height, viz. *Snowden*, *Plinillimon*, *Brechin*, *Moyludian*, *Brethen*, *Caddoridrie*, *Rarduwaure*, *Monuch*, *Dennye*, and *Penman-Maur*.

Of



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 Of Scotland.

**S**cotland is the Northern Part of *Great Britain*, longer then *England*, but not so broad, much colder and less Fruitfull, the whole Containing 35 Shires, is Divided into Lowlands, which speak a kind of Barbarous English, and the High-lands, whose language is very neer the same with the *Irish*. This Realm, upon succession of King *James* to the English Crown, became united to that Scepter, and are Joyntly stiled *Great Britain*. Its Chief Commodities are Courie Clothes, Friefes, Fish, Hides, Lead-Ore, and here are four Universities, *Edenbrugh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen*, two Arch-Bishops and eleven Bishops.

As to their Courts of Justice, they are peculiar to themselves, the chief of which is the Session or Colledge of Justice, onfisting of a President, 14 Senators, 7 of the Clergy and as many of the Laity, unto which was afterward joined the *Chancellor*, who is chief, and 5 other Senators, & in time of the Sessions of Parliament there is a high *Commissioner* constituted by his Majesty to Act as *Vice Roy* under him, which at present is the Illustrious Prince *James Duke of York and Albany*.

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 Of IRELAND.

**I**reland is the biggest Island in *Europe* after Britain. The West of which lyes towards *Spain*, Containing in length above 300 Miles, in breadth 150. It neither breeds nor will Harbour venomous Creatures; the Soil is very good, and by the late Industry of the Inhabitants (now the greatest part English;) the whole Country begins to Grow rich and Flourishing, as the Populous and fair new buildings at *Dublin*,  
and

## 30 *A Geographical Description*

and other Places, Demonstrate. It is Divided in four Provinces, viz. *Leinster, Ulster, Munster & Connaught* and each of them into several Countyes, as may appear in the Table of *Ireland*.

The Commodities are store of Cattel, as also Tallow Butter, Cheese, and Wool, of which they make cloth Frieses, Ruggs, Mantles, &c. Its Seas yeilds great plenty of Codfish, Herrings, Pilchers, &c. and in the Bowels of the Earth, Mines of Tin, Lead, and Iron.

## Of Spain.

**S**pain, the most Western Country of Europe is separated from France on the Northeast by the *Pyrenean Mountaines*, and on the West joyning to *Portugal*, on all other parts washt by the Sea, its whole Circuit being 1900 English Miles. They are a mixt People, Descended from *Goths, Saracens* and *Jewes*: from the *Jewes* they Inherite Superstition from the *Saracens* Melancholy, from the *Goths* desire of Liberty. They are much given to Women, vain glorious, and stately; very Grave in their Carriage, zealous Adherers to the Church of *Rome*, Obedient to their Prince, true to their words, and of Wonderful Patience, Enduring adversity: their Women sober, loving to their Husbands, and Gallants, wonderful, Delicate, Curious in Painting, and perfuming, but by Custome forbidden to drink any Wine, at least till they are Married. This Country yields Sacks, Sugars, Oyl, Metals, Liquorish, Rice, Silk, Wool, Corke, Rosin, Steel, Oranges and Lemmons, and Raisins, &c. But is defective in Corn, and are glad to be supplied therewith from *Italy, France* or *Sicilia*; nor are their Cattle large or many, their fare being most upon

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Sallats and Fruits; every Gentleman limited what  
flesh he shall buy for himself and Family: they have  
Universities, such as they are: their Courts are kept at  
*Madrid*.

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## Of Portugal.

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**P**ortugal is a Distinct Kingdome by it self,  
though anciently a province of *Spain*. Its Chief  
City is *Lisbon*; their Customes and Religion much  
like the Spaniards.

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## Of France.

**T**He Kingdom of *France* is for one intire thing,  
one of the most rich and absolute *Monarchies*  
of the World, being almost a square, each side  
containing about 600 Miles; it is bounded on the  
North with Lower Germany, on the North-West,  
washt with the British *Ocean*, on the west with the  
*Aquitain* Sea, on the South the *Pyrenean Moun-*  
*tains* fence it from Spain, on the East it extends  
to the *Medeteranean*; and the *Alps*, which Divide it  
from *Italy*. It abounds with all manner of good  
Fruits, besides great store of Fish and Fowl; but its  
Chieft Commodities are Wine, Salt, Linnen,  
Cloth and Corn; the less Materiall are Wood for  
C  
dying,

dying, Paper, Nutts, Almonds, Laces to the New Modes. The People are general Complemental, inconstant and Rash; both their Gentlemen and Citizens live more sparingly then the English, they feed most on Boyl'd or Liquid Meats, and are very curious in sawces. In Matters of Warr, there is an old Comparifon that Resembles the *French* to a Flea, quickly Skiping into a Country, and asfoon leaping out of it; of which late Transactions afford feveral instances; their Language is *Amoreus*, and they leave out manny Consonants in Pronuntiation, Occasioning this Proverb, A Frenchman writes not as he pronounces, Sings not as he Pricks, nor Speakes as he thinks. The Nationall Religion is Popery, yet there are many Protestants amongst them, whom they in derifion call *Hugonots*, who of late have bin and are under great Persecution for their Religion and los of their Priviledges, not occasioned in the least by their disloyalty, or any disturbance of the Government, but only and alone from the Malice of the Popish Clergy. The Air in the Northern parts of *France* is Purer then that of *England*, and being not so much Covered with Clonds drawn out of the Sea, becomes more cold in Winter, and more hot in Summer, and less Annoyed with mists and Rain.

The Kingdom is divided into twelve General Governments, to which may be added four new Governments, being the late Conquests of the *French King*.

Four towards the North on this side the Loir, four in the middle of *France*, on each side the Loir, four on the South beyond the Loir, and the other four to the Eastward towards *Germany*.

## Of several Countrys bordering upon *France*

**L** *A Franche Comte*, or the free County, called also the County of *Burgundy*, is invironed with *Champagne*, *Lorrain*, *Bressy*, and the *Duchy of Burgundy*, being in length 90 Miles, and breadth 60. One of the most fertile Provinces in the World, the chief City is *Besanson*, the next *Dole*, famous for the Colledg of *Jesuits* there. It was under the *Spanish* Crown, but a few years agoe suddenly surprized by the *French*.

2. *Lorrain*, a Principality adjoyning to that last mentioned, about four days Journey in length, and three in breadth; it abounds with Corn and Wine, good Horses, plenty of Mines and Store of Salt and Fish: the Dukes Revenue was formerly computed at 700000 Crowns *per Annum*; and they were wont to give for their Device, An armed Arm coming as it were from Heaven, and Grasping a naked Sword, to shew that they were absolute Princes, holding thaire estate by no other tenure then from God and the Sword: but the *French* have likewise not long since violently over-run; this Countrey; and the present Duke Commands the *Emperours* forces, having Married the Queen Dowager of *Poland*.

3. *Savoy*, a Dukedome compassed with *Dauphin*, *Switzerland* and *Piedmont*, which latter is for the most part under its Government, lying on the *Italian* side of the *Alps*, and being exceeding pleasant and Fruitfull. The rest of *Savoy* is *Mountainous* & *Barren*. Adjoyning hereunto, on the *Lake Lemane* stands the City of *Geneva*, a Common wealth, not extending eight Leagues in Circuit; But of infinite good Trade, and well Fortified.

4. *Switzerland*, is likewise a Republick, Consisting of 13. Shires or *Cantons*, of which five are *Papists*, six all *Protestants*, and two mixt. 'Tis thought to be the highest Countrey in *Europe* and sends forth four of the Greatest Rivers, viz: The *Danubias* through *Germany* and *Turkie* East; the *Rhine*, through *Germany*, North; the *Rhose* through *France*, West; and so through *Italy*, South; the Soil is but mean, being so Hilly; but the Men great Warriours, and famous for their Mercenary Valour.

This Country is in length about 240 miles, and 188 in breadth, very Mountainous, affording Deer, Wild-Goats and Bears. The Valleys affords rich Pasture for Cattle, wherein consists their greatest wealth, in some places they have good VVines and Corn.

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Of Italy.

**I** *Taly* is the most famous *Region* of *Europe*, very much Resembling the form of a mans legg; A most Pleasant Countrey, Commodious for Traffique, and Exceeding fertile.

'Tis bounded on the East with the *Adriatick* Sea, South and West with the *Tyrrhene* Sea, on the North with the *Alps*, being in length 1020 Miles, and in Breadth not above 440. in the Broadest place,

It abounds with Cor.e, Wine and Oyl, yields plenty of Almonds, Pomegranats, &c. The whole Countrey seeming as an intire Garden.

The People were Anciently famous for their Valour and Prudence, and are still Courteous and Grave, and very Obliging to Strangers, yet much Enclining to Jealousy and Wantonness, and sharp Revenge; sparing in Diet, but neat; their greatest Expences are about their Gardens.

Here about 1600 year agoe the *Latine* tongue Florish'd, being vulgarly spoken; but afterwards by the Invasions of the *Goths* and *Vandales*, and other Barbarous Nations, the Common Speech became mixed and degenerated, which at this day we call the *Italian*, and is still a most Delicate, Noble, and Courtly Language.

The Capitall City is *Rome*, once Mistris of the World in *Temporalls*, and still pretending to be so

in Spiritualls, in Compass about 11 Miles, but full of Gardens, and waste ground, so that its supposed not to Contain above 250000 Soules, two parts in three of whom are Clergy men, and Curtezans.

But in the Flourishing of the *Roman Empire*, it contained 50 Miles in Compass, and not Fewer then 3 or 4 Millions of People, as is found in *Authentick History*.

After the *Emperours* removed their Seat to *Constantinople*, the Bishop of *Rome* taking Advantage by their absence, by pretended *Donation* from *Constantine* made himself absolute Prince of a great part of *Italy*, called *St. Peters Patrimony*, and the Lands of the Church, and the rest in time became *Cantonized* into severall Petty *Principalities* and States.

In the Bottom of the *Adriatick*, now called the *Gulf of Venice*, stands the famous City and Virgin Commonwealth of *Venice*, Situate on many *Islands*; and the water running through every street, being in compass 8 Miles, Containing 70 Parishes, many Excellent *Pallaces*, and *Curious Buildings*.

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## Of the Principal Islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

### Of Sicilia.

THIS Island is the chiefeft of all the others in the Mediterranean Sea, and is a Kingdom of




of it self, it is in Circuit about 780 Miles, it is of a *Triangular* Shape.

It is very plentiful, and abundant in most things, especially Corn; it yields most Delicate Wines, sweet Oyl, Sugar, Honey, Silk, Safron, great store of Salt, and by reason of the sweet *Temperature* they have all Sorts of Fruits, as also Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron and Ailom: there are also found *Emeraulds* and *Agates*, and other Precious Stones; The Countrey breeds an Excellent Race of Horses; and amongst the Hills and Mountaines, there is the famous Mount *Etna*, now called *Mount Gibello*, although it lyes covered with Snow, yet from the topp Issues forth flame and smoke, and sometimes casteth forth such a quantity of Ashes, that the fields are Covered therewith.

There are at present 12 Episcopall Cityes, the three whereof, as *Palermo*, *Messina* and *Monivale*, are Arch Bishopricks, all very rich; *Palermo* is the Royal seat of the whole Kingdome; The *Sicilians* are very Ingenious and sharpe witted People, Eloquent and Pleasant, desirous of Honour; the Island is under the Power of the King of *Spain*.

## Of Sardinia.

THE Island of *Sardinia* lyeth in the *Mediterranean* or *Tyrrhenean* Sea, whose Circuit is 560 Miles, it is Divided into two parts, one is more Hilly then the other; the Island produceth



Excellent Wines, and abundance of Cattell, and great store of Cheefe; they have good Horfes, but not very high: here are many hot Bathes, Salt pitts, Mines of Silver, Brimstone and Allom. This Island hath two Arch Bishopricks, the one in *Cagliari*, and is the chief City, Seated on a *Mountain*, having a fair *Port*; the other is *Oristano*, very meanly Inhabited by reason of a bad Ayre; it has a *Port*, and a great River. The *Sardes* are a Rude People, and uncivil, well able to endure Labour and hardnes, good Hunters, not daynty in food, not Curious in Apparell. They formerly had a language of their own but, now Corrupted, and in the the Cities they speak *Spanish*.

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## Of Corsica.

**T**HIS Island hath been Inhabited with divers Sorts of People, it is in length 120 Miles. It is Divided into two parts, the Easterne part is called the *Interior*, and the other on the West called the *Exterior* side; the Island is every where Enclosed with *Rocky Clifts*, and within the land very Hilly; it produceth Horfes of a fierce Nature, and Hounds of a wonderfull Bigness.

First this Island was possessed by the *Tyrbeans*, and afterwards by the *Carthaginians*; but they were driven out by the *Romans*, which were also Expulsed by the *Saracens*, which were likewise subdued by the *Genoës*, under whose Jurisdiction it remains.

Of

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Of Malta.

**T**His Island is renowned for the residence of the great Master of the Knights of *Jerusalem*, the Circuit is 60 Miles, the land is Stony without River in it; they have store of Sheep, Goats, Oxen, Asses, Mules, Coneyes and Partridges; the Inhabitants are very brown, swarthy Colour, by reason of the heat of Summer; the Women are fair, but they hate Company and when they goe abroad they are Covered. Upon this Island was the Shipwrack of *St. Paul*, the chief town and seat of the Bishop is called *Malta*.

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## Of Corfu.

**C**orfu is one of the Islands in the *Ionian Sea*, in Circuit 300 Miles, and 40. in length; the South part Hilly, but the North part plain, one Mountain Excepted, which stands neer the Sea, on whose top is seated *Castle Nova*, underneath it *Castle Vechio*, and at the foot of the Hill lyes the City of *Corfu*, shut in and enclosed between those two Castles; the Aire is very sweet and good; it abounds with Cedar trees, Orange trees, and other Fruits; it is Plentifull in Honey, Wax, Wine and

and Oyl, Fish and wild Fowl, and wild Beasts, to the great pleasure and pastime of the Inhabitants in their Hunting and Hawking Recreations.

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### Of Candia.

**T**His Island is one of the most famous in the Mediterranean Sea, it reaches 270 Miles in length, and 50 Miles in breadth. This Isle was formerly called *Crete*, and had at that time 100 Cities; it is Hilly in the Easterne part: it abounds with Olive trees, Oranges, Cedars, and Excellent Wine, called *Malmsey* or *Muscadine*, and in their Valleys Exceeding fair Pastures. This Island hath been lately famous for the great and eminent defence it made against the *Turk*, but at last was forc'd to yield the Conquest thereof to them, so the *Venetians* lost it; after a long and tedious siege. The Chiefe City of the Island is called *Candia*.

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### Of Cyprus.

**T**His Island is 550 Miles in Circumference, in length it is 200, and in breadth 65 Miles. It is Divided into two parts by a *Mountain* which runs through it from East and West; the Ayre is very hot, and but little water, there falls little raine; it abounds

abounds with all things needfull for life ; it produceth great store of Corn, and other Pulse and Grain, Oyl, excellent Wine, Sugar, and Cotten-Wool, Honey, Turpentine, Verdigrise, Brass, and all Sort of Mettals, Salt and Grogrames of Goats hayre; the Women Lascivious.

This Kingdome is Divided into 11 Provinces, the Chier City is *Nicessia*, adorned with fair Churches and sumptuous Pallaces; it was once in the Possession of the *Venetians*, but now under the *Turk*.

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## Of *Majorca* and *Minorca*.

**T**WO Islands about 60 miles from *Spain*, the first 300, the second is 150 Miles in Circuit, and both Indifferent Fruitfull.

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## Of *Cephalonia* and *Zant*

**T**Hese Islands each of them are in Compass 60 Miles or there abouts, they have plenty of Currans and Oyl, and Wine; and are under the *Venetians*.

Of

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## Of Germany.

**G**ermany is Divided into two parts, High and Low. High Germany is bounded on the West, with *France* and *Belgium*; on the North with *Denmark* and the *Baltique* Sea; on the East with *Prussia*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*; and on the South with the *Alps* and *Italy*. The Country almost Square, each side being 650 Miles; it has one General Governour called the Emperour, Name derived from the Ancient *Roman* Emperours but retains very little of that Power; for most of the other Princes are absolute in their Respective Dominions, whence this mighty Body, by Reason of Various Interests and Differences, becomes nothing so formidable as it would be, if firmly united under one Sovereign Monarch; The Principal Regions are presented to you in the Table of *Germany*, the whole Country abounds with most things necessary for Life.

Its Commodities are Mines of Silver, and other Inferiour Metals; Wines, and fresh Fish, Quick-Silver, Allom, &c. The People are Honest, Laborious, and Sincere, Stout Drinkers, and Good Souldiers: The Women of Indifferent Complexions, but somewhat corpulent; as for their Diet, *There is this Proverb*, The Germans have much meat, but Sluttishly drest; The French little, but neatly Cookt; The Spaniards neither one nor the other.

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The Title of the Father descends to all the Children, every Son of a Duke, is a Duke, every Daughter a *Dutchess*; For Religion, some are Papists, others Protestants; which latter are again divided into *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*.

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### Of the Seventeen Provinces.

**L**ower Germany is that which is called *Belgium*, or the *Netherlands*, and is bounded on the East, with the River *Ems*, and part of High Germany, on the West with the German Sea, on the North with East *Freeiland*, and on the South with the *Some*, *Champaign* and *Lorrain*, containing in all Seventeen Provinces: But we shall only speak here of the seven United Provinces, or *Dutch Common-Wealth*; The Names of which are, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Issel*, *Zutphen*, *Groningen*, and *West-Friesland*, which was first made in the year 1581. on their Revolt from their Ancient Sovereign the King of Spain, against whom by the great Assistance of the *English*, and Princes of *Orange*, they Waged War many years so successfully, that he was at last forced to treat with them as a Free State.

These Countries are exceeding Populous, being a People very Industrious, they have attempted to Grasp the Trade of this part of the World into their hands.

In these Provinces the Women govern all, both within doors, and without, and make all bargains, which

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which makes them injurious and Troublesom; the Eldest Daughter is of the greatest Reputation, hath no larger Portion then the rest; they Marry Noble with Ignoble, young with old, Master with Servants, and into strange Townes, and Forreign Countrys.

There are within *Holland* also a great Number of Lakes and standing Waters. They want both Corn, Wine, Oyl, Wood, Wool, Hemp, Flax, and almost all other Commodities; and yet there is not any Countrey in the North which abounds so much as *Holland* and *Zealand*, in almost all the forementioned Commodities; so great is the Advantages these Provinces receive by the Sea.

## *The ten Catholick Provinces, or Spanish Netherlands.*

**T**Heten *Spanish* Provinces are these, *Flanders*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, *Brabant*, the *Margravate* of the Holy Empire; *Artois*, *Henault*, *Namurs*, *Meckline*, and *Geiderland*.

The Soil is very Fruitful, and mightily Peopled, but exceedingly wasted and impoverished by the late Wars and Incurfions made in their Country by the *French* King.

In these Countrys belonging to the King of *Spain*, are 208. Walled Townes, 150. Townes priviledged, as walled Townes; 6300. Villages with



with Parish Churches, besides a great Number of Villages and Hamblets.

There are five principle Rivers in the seventeen Provinces; The *Rhine*, the *Meuse*, the *Scheld*, the *Haa*, and *Emes*.

The *Meuse* affords abundance of *Sturgeon*, so big, that some of them weigh four hundred, and some four hundred and twenty pounds, and are twelve foot long, of *Antwerp* Measure; The *Scheld* doth also abound with most sorts of Fish.

They have divers Forrefts and Woods, well stored, with Red and Fallow Deer, Goates, Wild Boares, Hares, Coneys, Badgers, Wolves, Foxes, &c. which yeild good Furrs.

The Fowl in these Countries are Partridges, Feasants, Turtle-Doves, Quailles, and any sort of Birds as we have in *England*.

The two Principal Cities in these Countreys are *Amsterdam* in the Seven United Provinces, and *Antwerp* in the Ten Provinces.

*Amsterdam* standeth upon the Gulf *Tye*, and is built upon Piles under the Ground, as *Venice* is; so that the buildings under ground, are more chargeable then above: It is very rich in Merchandise, the buildings are very Sumptuous and Fair.

*Antwerp* lyes on the right side of the *Scheld*, it flourisheth exceedingly in the Number of Inhabitants, in beautiful Buildings, and in Merchandizing, which is chiefly occasioned by the the Commodiousness of the *Scheld*, it being a River of so great bredth and depth, and Ebbing and Flowing so far into the Sea.

Of

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## Of Norway.

**N**orway the Western parts of Scandanavia, is a place very Barren and Mountainous, so that instead of bread the People eat dried Fish, which we call Stock-fish, They export Furs, Train-Oil, Timber, Deals, Clapboard. It is a Kingdom of itself, and divided into five Governments or Provinces.

1. The Government of *Babus*, the chief Town *Babus* and *Maerstrand*.

2. That of *Agger*, the chief Towns is *Agger*, *Oppidum* and *Frederick Stadt*.

3. That of *Bergen*, the chief Town *Bergen*, the Residence of the *Vice-Roy*.

4. The Government of *Dronthem*, the chief Town *Dronthem*, the Seat of the Ancient Kings of Norway.

5. *Wardbuyse*, the chief Town *Wardbuyse*, near the North Cape of Norway.

The *Normegians* are little given to sickness, and are of a strong Constitution; their great inclination to Sorcery, makes them have the Reputation of selling the Winds to the Seamen.

## Of Sweden.

**T**He Kingdom of *Sweden* hath on the East *Muscovia*, On the West the *Dofriac-Hills* (that part that side from *Norway*) on the North the Frozen Seas, and on the South the *Baltick*. The Country is little less then *Italy* and *France* put together. The People are good VVarriers, and live hardly, the Ayr is sharp but so salubrious, that it is ordinary for men to live 100 years; It aboundeth with Lead, Iron, Copper, Tarr, Furrs.

*Sweden* Comprehends seven parts, which are.

1. *Halland*, *Schonen* and *Bleking*, all which goe under the name of South *Gothland*. The Chief Towns *Lunden*, *Malmugen*, *Landskroon*, and *Christianstadt*.

2. The North part of *Gothland* is divided into *Ostro Gothland* and *Westro Gothland*; The Chief Towns *Calmar*, *Gottenburgh*, and *Linkopen*.

3. *Sweden* containing eight or nine Provinces. The Chief Cities are *Stockholme*, *Upsal* and *Nikopen*.

4. *Lapland* is Divided into five Regions or Territories, viz. *Umea*, *Piiba*, *Lula*, *Tormia* and *Lapmark*, with the Towns of the same name whereof *Tormia* is of most importance.

5. The great Province of *Finland*, subdivided into several small Provinces, The Chief Towns are *Abbo*, *Wiburg* and *Roseburg*.

6. *Ingria*, The Chief Towns, *Noteburg* and *Janagrod*. D. 7. Li-

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7. *Livania*, or *Liffland*, The Chief Town, *Riga*, *Derpt*, and *Revel*.

The Crown of *Swedland* is also possessed several Islands in the *Baltick* Sea; And in *Germany*, the Dukedoms of *Pomeran*, *Bremen* and *Ferden*; The Town of *Wismar*, and the Island *Rugen*.

In the North Part of *Sweden*, *Tornia* and *Kemi*, are the most Considerable Rivers of *Scandinavia*.

The Country is full of Mountains and Woods. The Commodities of the Country, are Copper, Butter, Tallow, Hides, Skins, Pitch, Rosin, Timber and Boards.

There are so few sick people among them, that Physicians and Apothecaries have little or no Practice.

The Air is so sharp and salubrious, that it is ordinary for men to live an hundred years. The Religion *Lutheran*

## Of Denmark.

**D***enmark* Consists of three Parts, to wit, *Jutland*, which is a great *Peninsula*, or *Cherfoneus*, annexed to *Germany*.

*Jutland* is Divided into North and South *Jutland*.

1. North *Jutland* includes four *Lutheran* Diocesses, which are,

1. The Diocess of *Rypen*. 2. Of *Arhusen*. 3. Of *Wiburg*

*Wiburg*, and *Alburg*, and *Schagen*, the North Cape of *Denmark*.

2. *South-Jutland* Comprehends two Dukedoms.

1. The Dukedom of *Holstein*, Included within the Circle of *Lower Saxony*.

2. The Dukedom of *Sleswick*, the Chief Town of the same name, with the Castles of *Gottorp*, *Tonningen* and *Fiendsburg*.

The most Remarkable Islands of the *Baltick* are.

1. *Zeland*, the Chief City *Copenhagen* the Residence of the King, whose Brother Prince *George* was Married to the Illustrious Lady *ANN*, Daughter to his Royal Highness the *DUKE* of *York*, Anno 1683.

2. The Island *Fuinen* the Chief Towns *Odensee*, *Middlefort* and *Niburg*.

The Islands and Countries in the Northern Sea, which depends upon the Kingdom of *Denmark*, are a great Island of *Islandia*, the Chief Town, *Hola* a Bishoprick.

The Islands *Fezo*.

The Kingdom of *Norway*, &c.

## Of Poland.

THE Elective Kingdom of *Poland*, lies to the Eastward of *Germany*, on the North of *Hungary*, *Transilvania*, and *Moldavia*, and South-westward from *Muscovia*.

It Contains two Estates, that of true *Poland* with  
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the Provinces Annexed thereto, and the great *Dutchy of Lithuania*, with its Dependancies, which is now united to the Crown of *Poland*.

The whole Kingdom is divided into twelve Provinces as may appear in the Table. It is in Compass 2600 miles, very fruitful in Barley and Cattle, & Hemp Wax, Pitch & Tarr, and other Merchandize. The Inhabitants Excellent Souldiers; They are all pestered with factions, that they can attempt no great matter, only to defend themselves from the *Turks*. They are much addicted to the *Latine Tongue*.

They have of all Religions amongst them, but the Present King seems much to favour Popery, and was Eminently serviceable in the late War in the relief of *Vienna*, and the regaining of *Hungary* from the *Turk*.

## Of *Lithuania*.

**L** *ithuania* is the Greatest Province of all those which Compose the Estates of the Crown of *Poland*; It has the Title of a Grand Dukedome, wherein there are as many great Officers, as in the Kingdom of *Poland*.

The Country is full of Marshes and Sloughs, that there is no travelling in the Winter for Ice.

*Sainogitia*, a Countrey in this Dukdome, whose Inhabitants live very poorly.

*Volhinia*, the Chief City *Kiou*, an Ancient place, having once 300 fair Churches, but destroyed by the *Tartars*; still a Bishops See, acknowledging the Patriarch of *Mosco*, and of the Communion of the

Greek-

Greek Church; seated on the *Borysthènes*, where the *Cossacks* have often had their Retreats. It was lately in the hands of the *Muscovite*, but now said to be the *Turks*, in the year 1678.

In *Podolia* stands the well fortified and Impregnable *Caminiack*, which formerly withstood the Armies of the *Turkes*, the lesser *Tartars*, the *Transylvanians*, and the *Walachians*; but at length was forced to yield to the Grand Seignior, in the year 1672. since Retaken by the *Poles*; but by the last Treaty delivered to the *Turks*, as also *Orzanthow* and *Dussow*, at the mouth of the *Borysthènes*.

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## Of Muscovia.

**M***uscovia* is the vastest Empire in *Europe*, 3300 miles long, and 3000 broad: The whole Countrey is over spread with Woods and Lakes. The People for the most part fat and Corpulent, strong of Body, and good proportion, only Great Bellies, and Broad Beards, are in Fashion. The Women love not their Husbands, unless they beat them.

They only teach their Children to Write and Read.

They wear long Robes, under which they have close coats down to their knees, but they tie their Girdles under their bellies.

The Religion of the *Muscovite* is of the Greek Church; all their Images are in flat painting.

The Grand Duke bears the Title of *Czar*, as much as to say *Cesar*. The Habits which he is said to wear makes him look like a Priest.

The Embassadors of Foreign Princes are at the greatest trouble in the World to give him his right Titles.

One of his Pedecessors was so Barbarous, that he caused the Hat of a French Embassador to be nailed to his Head, because he refus'd to be uncovered in his presence: but Queen *Elizabeth* sent an Embassador thither soon after, a man so Courageous, that he stood also in his presence covered, and undauntedly told the *Czar* to his Face; that if he touch'd a hair of his Head, his great Mistress would make his Empire to tremble; and made the Titles of his Mistress, the Queen of *England*, Exceed the number of the *Czars* Titles; Stiling her *The Most high and Mighty Monarch: ELIZABETH Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Northumberland, Westmorland, Cumberland, York-shire, Lancashire, Cheshire, &c.* Runing through all the Countye and shires in *England* the length of which Title Amazed the *Czar*; and he acquainted the Embassador, That he had a great Esteem for her Majesty and for her Subjects; and declared his willingness to suffer her Subjects to trade in any part of his Empire, without paying any Dutyes, which great Priviledge was Continued to our English Merchants until the Martyrdome of King *CHARLES* the first, of glorious Memory; he mightely resenting that Horrid Act; and that Priviledge hath not been yet regained.

*Maj.*



*Muscovia* is Divided into two parts, the Northern and the Southern: *Mosco* is the Capital City, and the Residence of the *Czar*.

There are at this present two *Czars*, who not long since sent two Embassadors, one from each, to his Majesty of *Great Britain*: 1683.

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## Of Turkey in Europe.

**T**Hat part of the *Ottoman* Empire which is *Turky in Europe*, Contains the greatest parts of *Hungary*, and all *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Bessarabie*, *Walachia*, *Bulgoria*, *Servia*, *Bosnia*, *Sclavonia*, *Albania*, *Romania*, *Macedonia*, *Theffaly*, *Epirus*, *Achaia*, and *Morea*. with the *Ægean* and *Jonian* Islands. And in the year 1683 the Grand Segnior brought an Army of 100000 men in *Austria*, where with he thought to have Conquered, not only the small part of *Hungary* that is left to the Emperor, but the greatest part of the Empire also; The Conduct of which army was Committed to the Grand Visier, and past by all the strong Cities in *Hungary*, as *Raab*, *Komorra*, &c. and late down before *Vienna* the 8th of July. in hopes to have taken it by Surprize.

The Imperial Army under the Conduct of the Duke of *Lorrain*, their General, very oppertunely Convey'd his Infantry into the City, consisting of 15000 men; who having Count *Staremburg* for their

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their Governour, a man famous for his Valour and Conduct, that the great fury the *Turks* shewed in their severall Assaults Redounded to their own loss, and the encouragement of the Besieged; and were repulsed with a very great slaughter; some say with no less then 15 or 20000 men, whose dead Bodies proved so great an Annoyance to the *Turkish* Army, that the Grand Visier desired three days Truce to bury his dead; which being denyed by the Worthy Governour, caused him to remove his Camp at a further distance, for fear of infecting his Army; and finding himself deceived in his Intelligence; (the Garrison being stronger than he was informed) he proceeded to a formal Siege which he Continued for the space of nine Weeks with more then ordinary Toyl and Labour, working with his Mines day and night, in hopes to have Carried the place before any Relief could come to them; and having sprang severall of them by which the place was Assaultable, he stormed it severall times, but was still beaten off with great loss, and having at last sprung one under the Bastion *Lob* he continued his Assault with greater fury and vigour, though without success; so that after so long a time, and so many Continued Assaults, the Governour finding himself reduced to great Extremity made the Appointed Sign to the Duke of *Lorraine* for Relief: VVhereupon the King of *Poland* being joyned with the Emperiall Forces, made up an Army of 85000 Men, Horse and Foot.

It was Resolved at a General Council of Warre to Attaque the *Turkish* Camp upon the 12th of *September* new stile; And Accordingly it was put in

in Execution. The King of *Poland* having the Attacked the Grand Vifiers Quarters, The Duke of *Lorraine* on the side of the Bastion of the Court; and Prince *Waldeck* that which leads to the *Scotish* gate. The Attaque being warmly begun, and Count *Staremburgh* Sallying out at the same time, soon put the Infantry into disorder; upon with their Horses fled, and with them the Grand Visier, leaving them to the Mercy of the Christians, who cut them all to pieces, and remained Master of their Camp, with their Tents, the Pavilion of the Grand Visier, Their Artillery, and Ammunition, and a Considerable sum of Money; in this Action the English that were there, behaved themselves very Gallantly to the great Commendation of our Nation.

After the relief of *Vienna*, the two Armies under the King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Lorrain* continued the Pursuit, and with great Success, and regained all the strong Holds in *Hungary* that were possessed by the *Turks*; and in all this great Action the *Turks* did not Rally their Army to Face the Christians: But did Continually fly before them,

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# T H E General Description Of A S I A.

**A** *SIA* is a very Considerable part of the World ; in regard , First , That Man was therein Created ; Secondly , Here our blessed Saviour was born, wrought his Miracles and Suffered for the Redemption of the World; Thirdly , Here was Transacted the most Remarkable Occurrences mentioned in the Old and New Testament , and from hence all Nations of the World , and all Arts and Sciences had their first beginning.

Many are the Religions here Followed ; but the Jews, Mahometans and Idolaters, excel the Christians in number.

*Mahometisme* is received by the four Principal Nations of *Asia*, viz. the *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Persians*, and *Tartars*.

The *Turks* gives most Liberty , the *Arabians* are

are the most Superstitious, the *Persians* most Rational, and the *Tartars* most simple.

The *Turks* follow the Doctrine of *Omar* and have their Partriarch at *Badgat*.

The *Persians* follow the Doctrine of *Haly*, and have their Partriarch at *Ispahan*.

The *Greeks* also have their Partriarchs here, one Residing at *Antioch*, and the other at *Jerusalem*.

As to the Division of *Asia* from *Europe*, it hath already been discoursed of, in the Description of *Europe*.

The Principal Seas within the Land are the *Caspian*, the *Euxine*, and the *Persian Sea*.

The Principal Rivers are the *Euphrates*, *Tigris*, *Indus*, *Ganges*, *Crocas*, *Kiang*, &c.

The Air of *Asia* is almost every where Temperate, and abounds with Gold and Silver, Precious Stones, Spices, and Silks.

*Asia* is in Subjection under four mighty Monarchs viz. The *Grand Senior*, the *Sultan of Persia*; the *Cham of Tartary* (and now *King of China*) and the *Great Mogul*.

A great part of *Asia* Consists in a great multitude of Islands, of which are *Maldives*, *Ceylon*, *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Borneo*, *Aynam*, *Japan*, the *Philippines*, the *Moluccaes*, &c. And the Island of *Cyprus*, and *Rhodes*, and some others in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

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## Of Turkey in Asia.

**T**He *Turk* by his Puissance having over-run a great share of two of the Considerable parts of the World; Possesseth in *Asia*, these Countreys *Anatolia*, *Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, *Armenia*, and *Georgia*.

1. *Anatolia* vulgarly *Natolia*, and Anciently *Asia* the less, a Countrey once of great Fertility, but now wast and almost desolate, there were the seven Churches to whom St. *John* Directs his Book of the *Revelation*, as *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, *Pergamas*, *Sardis*, &c.

Formerly the Air was Exceeding sound and Healthfull, now every six years the Pestilence destroys Millions of People.

The *Mahometan* Religion is chiefly professed in most places thereof.

*Ephesus* once famous for the Temple of *Diana*, of 425 foot in length, 220 in breadth, supported with 127 Marble Pillars, 70 foot high, 220 years in building, seven times fired.

*Smyrna*, a place of great Plenty, the Soil abound-  
ing with Wine and Oyl.

The heats are very Excessive in Summer, (and would be unsupportable, were it not for the Breezes that come off the Sea about 10 a clock, and continues till evening,) and is followed with the Pestilence and Malignant Fevers.

*Pergamus* and *Sardis*, have been Royall Cities, *Pergamus* is famous for the wealth of *Attalus*, for the Invention of Parchment, and the Birth place of *Galen*, for its Tapestry, and for its being one of the seven Churches.

*Sardis* for the Residence of the Kings of *Lydia*, and also one of the 7 Churches.

The most Renowned Mountaines of the lesser Asia are *Taurus*, which divides *Asia* into two parts, and is the most famous Mountain in the World for its heighth and length.

*Euphrates* divides *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia* from *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, and *Arabia*.

*Tygris*, descends from the *Georgian* Mountaines falls into divers lakes, loses it self divers times in the Earth cutts through the Mountaines and divides *Mesopotamia* from *Assyria*, washes the Ruines of *Nineveh*, receives the branches of the *Euphrates*, and disembogues it self into the *Persian Gulf*.

*Syria*, and *Phenicia*, Two Adjoining Provinces wherein is Mount *Libanus*, famous in Scripture for goodly Cedars: The Chief Cities *Damascus*, *Antioch*, *Tyre*, and *Sidon*, and those now more renowned for Commerce are *Aleppo* and *Scandaronne*. The Countrey abounds with Wheat, Oyl, Balm, &c.

*Canaan* or *Palestine*, in length but 200 miles, and in breadth not above 50; yet so Fruitful that we read in Holy writ, it once sustained 1300000 fighting Men, besides the tribes of *Levi* and *Benjamin*, but now it is nothing so plentiful; 'Tis now under the *Turk* Inhabited by mixt People, pretending

ing to Christianity, shewing divers of the places mentioned in the Scripture.

*Mesopotamia* or *Diarbeck* lying between *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, the Soil is exceeding Fertile, and from hence supposed to be the place where the Garden of *Eden* was.

Upon *Tygris* stands *Babylon*, now called *Bagdar*, where happened the Confusion of Languages after the Flood, and is only a great Ruinous heap near which place stood the Tower of *Babel*.

*Babylon* was built by *Nimrod* much Augmented by *Nebuchadnezzar*, it was taken by *Cyrus Darius*, and by *Alexander the great*, who died there.

In the year 1638 when *Amurath* the fourth retook it from the Persians, he caused three Men out of every Tent throughout his Army, to be cast into the Mote, and over them a vast number of Bavins and Woollacks, that he might the more easily assault the place.

*Armenia* now called *Turcomania* taking its name from the *Turks*, who being a People of *Schythia*, and too populous to get food sufficient in so Barren a Country broke through the *Caspian Sea*, and seated themselves here in the year *Anno Domini* 844.

*Georgia*, not so called from *St. George* whom yet here they greatly reverence but from the *Georgi* who long ago Inhabited the Adjacent Countreys, the People now though Tributaries to the Turk, Profess Christianity, and agree in most points with the Greek Church: It is seated between the *Euxine* and the *Caspian Sea*.



## Of Arabia.

**A**rabia is bounded on the East with the *Persian Gulph*, and *Chaldea*, and on the South the *Ocean*, and on the West the *Red Sea*, and some part of *Egypt*, and on the North the *River Euphrates*, with some part of *Palestine*.

It is Commonly divided into three parts, viz. *Arabia the Stony*, *Arabia the Desert*, and *Arabia the Happy*.

*Arabia the Stony* lies near the *Holy-Land*.

*Arabia the Desert*, lies near *Chaldea* and the *Euphrates*; *Arabia the Happy* advances it self between the *Red Sea* and the *Persian Gulph*, which divides it from *Persia*; and this part is the greatest, and Richest, and best Inhabited of all.

*Arabia the Stony* hath for its chief City *Herat*, which signifies a *Rock*, whereon it was built, with an advantagious Scituation, a place of great strength.

On the Coast of the *Red Sea* is the *Castle Tar*, a Walled Town and a Port, very famous, and it is believed the *Israelites* having passed the *Red Sea*, Entered the *Desarts* this way; and it is likewise a Passage, where the *Carravans* stop at their return from *Mecca*.

*Arabia the Desert*, so called by reason of the vast *Sandy Desarts*, and the uninhabiteness thereof,

of, scarce offering either food for Man or Beast: So that those which travel those Countreys are forced to carry their Provisions with them, and guide themselves to the place designed by the help of the Stars, or Marriners Compass, as they do at Sea, and go in great Companies for fear of being robbed or rifled by the wild Arabs.

The People are much addicted to Theft by which they get their living, being stout and warlike Men; their Chief food being Venison, Milk, and Herbs; they go half naked; their Wives they hire for what time they please,

*Arabia the Happy* may properly be so called by Reason of the Fruitfulness and Richness of the Soil, which Producess plenty of Corn, Wine, Fruit, and Odoriferous Spices; great increase of Cattel; also abounding in Gold, Pearles, Balsom Myrrhe, Frankinsence, and several sorts of Druggs

These People are very Faithful and Punctual in their Promises; here are great quantities of Ostriches which for the most parts abide in the Desarts.

In the Province of *Hagiaz*, the Chief Cities towards the *Red Sea* are *Medina*, and *Miecca*, this last being the Birth-Place of *Mahomet*, and the other his Burying-Place.

*Medina*, though Scituated in a Barren and Desolate Place, adjoyning on *Arabia the Stony*, yet by Reason of, its being the Sepulcher of *Mahomet*, is become a fair City, containing about 6000 Houses, being a place of great Trading and resort, by Reason of the Pilgrims, which flock thither to pay their Blind Devotions.

This Sepulcher or Tomb wherein their Prophet lieth,

lieth, is Enclosed within an Iron grate, and Covered with green Velvet, having the supply of a new one every year from the *Grand Seignior*, and the old one becomes the fees of the Priests, which they sell in small pieces and shreds for great Reliques to the Pilgrims, which brings them in great Revenues.

In this Temple are about 3000 Lamps of Gold and Silver, wherein is Balsam and such other rich Odours, Oyntments, and Oyls, which are Continually kept burning.

The People for the most part are of a mean Stature, Lean Swarthy Complexioned, Effeminate voices, very Swift of foot, and very Expert in the Bow and Dart.

The Horses are also little and lean, and spare in feeding; yet Couragious, Swift, and of great Labour.

The People are almost all *Mahometans*, except some Greek Christians, towards the Mounts of *Sinai* and *Horeb*; likewise towards the *Red Sea*, and in the Desarts of *Arabia the Stony*, and *Arabia the Desert*; *Arabia the Happy*, is the unhappiest, by having the fewest.

## Of Persia.

THE Kingdom or Empire of the *Sophy of Persia*, is one of the greatest and most famous of all Asia; it Extends from *Tygris* and *Euphrates* on the  
E
west,

west, almost to the River *Indus* in the East; And from the Gulph of *Persia*, and the *Arabian* and *Indian* Sea, which bounds it on the South, unto the River *Gebon* and to the *Caspian* Sea, which are its Bounds of the North; so Containing about 600 leagues in length, and 500 in breadth.

The Persian Monarchy began under *Ninus*, and lasted under 30 and odd Kings 13 or 1400 years, ending in *Sardanapalus*.

It divided it self into *Medes* and *Babylonians*, afterwards the *Persians* made themselves Masters of it.

*Alexander the Great* held this Empire but few Years; and dying, it was divided amongst many of his Captaines, who at last took upon them the Title of Kings.

*Hispahan* the Metropolitan City of the Persian Monarchy, seated in the *Parthian* Territory, which in its Situation is pleasant and delightful, and in its Soil Fruitful, its air Serene and Healthful, and for bigness is now become the greatest City in all *Persia*; whose Walls are in Circumference a reasonable Days Journey, containing not less then 75000 Houses.

The Inhabitants do all their affairs on Horse-back, as well Publique as Private, in the buying and vending their Commodities: But the Slaves never Ride, which makes the difference between them. The Native Commodities of *Persia* are Gold, and Silver, Raw-Silk in such great Quantities that they furnish most part of the East.

The heats in these parts in the Summer season are so great, especially towards the South part of the Mountains, that the Inhabitants are forced to forsake the  
the

the Cities , and retire into the Mountains for coolness.

The *Persians* are of low Stature , yet have great limbs and strong , they are of an Olive Colour , hawk'd Nose'd , and Black Hair'd , which they shave every Eight Days ; they paint their Hands and Nails of a Reddish Colour.

In their Habits they follow much of the *Turks* ; their Clothes have no proportion to their Bodies , hanging loose and large , much in the Fashion of the Women ; their Garments they Gird about their Waists with a Scarf ; Their Turbants are Red. The Women in their streets , go with white Vailes over their Faces , down to their knees ; they are very Neat and Rich in their Clothes and Houses.

The *Persians* are very Strict , Superstitious , and Ceremonious in their Religion , as the *Turk* is. They Bury their Dead three hours after they are departed , Except they Dye in the night : They wash or bathe the Bodies of their Dead before they are interred , in a great Cistern , which they have for the same purpose near the *Mosque* , to which place they are Carried on a Bier in their Clothes , and after they are stript and wash'd , they put them in clean Linnen , Anoint them , and so bear them to the Grave , being accompanied with his Friends , Relations , Servants , &c.

The King of *Persia* Governs by an absolute Power , disposing of the Lives and Estates of his Subjects , as best pleaseth him , making his Will his Law , not daring to Murmur , though his Actions are never so unjust.

The Administration of Justice is decided by the

King, but first tryed by the Secular Judges, who Examine the same, and deliver up their Opinion to the King.

They have several Severe and strict Punishments, which they inflict upon the Offenders, according to the Hainoutness of the Crimes; for some Offences they cut off their Ears and Nose, sometimes their Foot and Hands, for others to be Beheaded; for some again, they are tyed between two boards and so sawed asunder, with several other cruell Deaths, too tedious to name.

In their Military affairs they are well Experienced, their Army consisting only of Horse, who have for their Armour Darts and Javelins, yet have they some in the Nature of our Dragoones.

They have great quantity of all Sorts of Cattle, Grain and Fruits; amongst their Fruit Trees, they have great quantities of black and white Mulberry-Trees, which grow not above five or six Foot high, which serves for Food for their Silk Worms, which makes them great store of Silk.

## Of the Empire of the Great Mogul.

**T**He Great Mogul, is one of the greatest and most Powerful Princes of *Asia*, whose vast Empire Comprehends the Greatest part of the Continent of *India*. In which large Territories there are

are several *Indian Kingdoms* Tributary to him; He is esteem'd the Richeſt Prince of the World; *Sha Johan* who Raign'd 40 Years, left him, behind him, five Millions of Livers: And the Throne that he made coſt one hundred and Sixty Millions, and Five-Hundred-Thouſand Livers, beſides ſix other Thrones, ſet all over with Diamonds, Rubyes, Emeralds, and Pearles.

He is able to bring into the Field One-Hundred-Thouſand Horſe, and Two-Hundred-Thouſand Foot, and two or three thouſand Elephants.

The Great *Moguls* Ordinary Guard Conſiſts of about twelve-Thouſand Men, beſides Six-Hundred of his Life Guard; he never ſtirs abroad to Hunt, take the Air, or the like, without the Attendance of Ten-Thouſand Men of all Degrees; beſides, to make his State the Greater, there are one Hundred Elephants, Richly trapt and covered with Scarlet Velvet, or the like; on each of theſe Elephants there are ſeated two Men, the one to guide him, and the other Supports a large Banner of Silk richly Embroidered with Gold and Silver; after theſe Hundred Elephants comes the *Mogul*, either mounted on an Excellent Horſe, or elſe in a Coach or Sedan, attended by his Nobles and other Courtiers: After whom comes about Five-Hundred Elephants, Camels and Waggon, which are to Carry the Baggage; For he Commonly Encamps in the Field, to have the Benefit of the Coolneſs of the Air: The *Mogul* Celebrates with great Pomp and State the firſt Day of the Year.

The Emperour himſelf is a *Turkiſh Mahometan*, although the moſt part of his Vaſſals are *Pagans*;

For as there are several sorts of People, so there are divers sorts of Religions amongst them. The Country is very Fertile, yielding great store of Corn and Rice; and all Sorts of Provisions are very Cheap, and the Inhabitants very Sober and Temperate.

It is conceived to be the largest Country of any one name in the World, (Except *China* and *Tartaria*.)

The whole Countrey is Divided into two *Peninsula's*, one *Peninsula* is accounted on this side the River *Ganges*, called *India Intra-Gangem*, and the other *Peninsula* beyond the *Ganges*, called *India-Extra-Gangem*, of each we shall take a Brief Survey.

## Of *India* on this side the *Ganges*, called *India-Intra-Gangem*.

**I***ndia-Intra-Gangem*, is bounded on the East with the River *Ganges*, till the fall thereof into the Sea; And after, that with that large and spacious Bay, called the Gulf of *Bengala*. On the West, with the Territories of the *Persian Empire*, and part of the *Arabian Seas*; On the North where it is broadest with Mount *Taurus*; On the South with the *Indian Ocean*, ending in a sharp point or *Promontory*, as you may see in the Map.

We Divide this *Peninsula* into ten parts or Divisions, being under several Kings, Governments, and Religions. In the Kingdom of *Cuncan*, are *Goa*,  
*Visa-*



*Visapore*, *Dabul* and *Rejapore*, *Carapatan* and *Mongrelia*: *Goa* is a City, as fair, Rich, and of as great Traffick as any in the *East-Indies*, being Situated on an Island of the same name, taken by the *Portugals* in the Year 1510, and have since that Established themselves so Powerfully there, that their *Vice-Roy*, Bishop, and their Council, for the *East-Indies*, have their Residence there; Their streets are large, their Houses fair, especially their Palaces and Publick Buildings, which are very Magnificent, their Churches are Stately, and Richly Adorned; The City is 15 Miles in Compass. The *Portugals* live here in all manner of Delight and Pleasure.

Here on this Coast is also Situated *Surrat* and *Bombay*, two great Factoryes of the *English* Merchants.

The whole Countrey is under the Government of the *Suvagee*, who is a Tributary to the great *Mogul*. The People bloody and treacherous, addicted much to the Art of Poysoning, and do Fight commonly with Poysoned Arrows.

A notable Instance of their Treachery I shall give you; Which was in the Year 1683. There was three of their Ships and four Grabs, man'd with 1500 of their Men, which the *Suvagee* afterwards (by way of Excuse) pretended to be *Arabians*, and took the Ship to be a *Portuguese*, and as a token of their Resentment Imprisoned the Chief of them; They set upon one of our *East-India* Ships, call'd the *President*, Captain *Jonathan Hide* Commander, whom they Attaqued very desperately, and was as Briskly received by the *English*, and as bravely Repulsed with a great Slaughter of the *Indians*: And

Recovered their Ship, to the great Comendations of all that were there in. Which brave Souls had not the Happiness to Enjoy the Honour of that Action in their own Countrey. The Ship being unfortunately cast away in *February* following, and all their Men lost but two, as they were coming into the *Chanel*, to the great grief and sorrow of the Merchants and Owners, as well as their Particular Friends and Relations.

*Malabar*, extends its self from the River *Gangaraco*, to *Cape Comarine*, 300 miles in length, but is not above 50 in breadth, and ending towards the *Cape* in a Point; The Countrey is more Populous for the bignels then any in *India*, enjoying a very Temperate Air, and a Fruitful Soil, well Watered, and indented with many Creeks; The Ground unfit for Corn but Plentiful in Rice, and all manner of Spices, as Ginger, Cinnamon, Cassia, Pepper, and most Excellent Fruits.

The People on this part of *India*, are of a blacker Complexion then the rest of the *Indians*, well Limbed, wearing their Hair long and Curled: About their Heads they wear a Hankerchief, wrought with Gold and Silver, and about their middle a Cloth, which hangeth down to conceal their Nakedness.

The Natives on the whole Coast of *India*, are of Nature Treacherous and Bloudy, more properly to be termed Desperate, than Stout and Valiant; in their Wars they use Poysoned Arrows, as they do in their Pyrating and Thieving, both by Sea and Land.

The Kingdom of *Bisnagar*, seated in the Bay of *Bengala*, between twelve and fifteen Degrees of North Latitude, in which Kingdom is the great  
Factory

Factory of our East-India Company, called *Fort St. George*; almost all the People are Idolaters, some *Mahumetans* and a few *Catholiques*. Amongst the Customs of those Heathens, they have the Inhumane Custom for the Women, to Burn themselves with the Corps of their deceased Husbands, (in this manner) the Husband being Dead, the Wife prepares her self for her Funeral Habite in Transparent Lawn; Her Nose, Ears, and Fingers she Adorns with Precious Stones, in one hand She holds a Ball, and in the other a *Nosegay* of Flowers, both as Emblems of *Paradise*: And being thus Habited: She is Accompanied to the place by her Relations, Friends, and Acquaintance, and all the way Going, the Priest denotes the Joys She is to Possess, together with the Assurance of Enjoying her Husband, which does Excite her to *Valour*; so that when She cometh to the Place, seeth the Flame, and the Carcass of her Dead Husband, whom She longeth to be with, and being as it were Transported with Joy, She takes leave of her Friends and Relations, and Jumps into the Flame, in which the Corps of her Husband was first put, both which is soon Reduced to Ashes, during which time they have several sorts of *Musick*, to Drown the Cryes of the poor Wretch, casting in store of sweet Wood and Oil into the Fire, to take away the Unfavorable smell.

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### Of the Island Ceylon.

THE Island *Ceylon*, lyeth to the Eastward of *Cape Comarine*, of an Oval form, divided from  
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the *Main*, by a shallow *Chanel*. The Haves Refreshing it with their Dews; The Air with Fragrant freshness.

The Land stored with whole Woods of *Cinnamon* besides Fruits, Lemons and Oranges, &c. Of Fowls and Beasts great Plenty, both Wild and Tame; so abounding with all Contentments that the *Indians* hold it to be a Paradise; In this *Island* is a mighty high Hill, called *Adam's Pico*, reputed to be several Leagues high.

The People for the most part Tall and Straight Body, in matters of Religion they are generally Idolaters, very Active and well Skilled in Jugling. This *Island* is Divided into several Kingdoms, as *Candie*, &c. And a City of that Name, the Seat of the King. This *Island* is memorable for the 2 Years Captivity of *Captain Knox*, and of his Miraculous Escape, which when he Returned to *England*, he wrote a large Treatise of the Nature of the *Island*, and the Manners and Customes of the Inhabitants, (to which) I refer you.

## Of the *Maldiv* Islands.

Near unto the Coast of *Malabar*, lieth a great Number of Islands, called *Maldiv*, from *Mal*, the City of those Islands, and *Dive* which signifies an *Island*; They are Divided into 13 divisions, divided by certain *Channels*. From hence the King of *Maldives* terms himself King of 13 Provinces.

vinces, in which are Contained Eleven-Thousand  
 Islands, as is Reported by some that have been there;  
 here they take Multitudes of little shells, called  
*Couries*, which pass in many places for Money.  
 The King Resides in the *Isle of Mal*, which is one  
 of the greatest; but not above a League and a half  
 in Circumference, but it is a most Fruitful place,  
 Strangers frequent it, because of the Court; There  
 Grows on these Islands neither Rice nor Wheat,  
 yet all sorts of Provisions are Cheaper here than in  
 other parts of *India*; There are here abundance of  
*Cocoe Nuts*; they have little Beef or Mutton, no  
 Dogs (for they Abhor them,) they have great store  
 of Fish. The Inhabitants are very Industrious and  
 Sober People.

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## Of *India* beyond the *Ganges*, call- ed *India-Extra Gangem*.

*India Extra-Gangem*, is that part of the great  
 Continent of *India*, which lieth on the East-side  
 of the River *Ganges*; In this *Peninsula* are a great  
 Number of Kingdomes, but I shall only discourse of  
 the Principal ones that are Contained in the Table,  
 which are *Arracan*, *Pegu*, *Martaban*, *Siam*, *Cam-*  
*bodia*, *Cochin*, *China*, *Malacca*, and *Tanquin*.

The Kingdom of *Arracan* is Situated on the East-  
 side of the Bay of *Bengala*, extending it self from  
 the Tropic of *Cancer* to the sixteenth Degree of  
 North

North Latitude, it being a brave and Fruitful Country.

The Kingdom of *Pegu*, when in its Splendor, was so Rich and Powerful, that some would equal it to *China*. They have in many places Mines of Gold, Silver and Precious Stones; Besides Grains, Fruits, Herbs, Fowl, and Beasts, which are here found Excellent. And without doubt it is the Richest Country of all the *Indies*, and for the same Reason one of the best Peopled and most Powerful.

The Chief City of this Kingdom is *Pegu*, the *Metropolis*; The Houses well Built; The *Palace-Royal* is Seated in the midst of the City, having its particular *Wall-Moat* and other Fortifications.

The Habit of the Natives is but mean, contenting themselves for the most part with a piece of Linnen to Cover their Nakedness; They all black their Teeth, because they say Dogs Teeth are white; They are Generally all *Pagans*; Those that Marry, Buy their Wives of their Parents.

The Kingdom of *Martaban* towards the Gulf of *Bengala*, is Contiguous to *Pegu*, to which it hath been Subject, at present to *Siam*; this Kingdom hath many Ports frequented for Trade, for besides its Grains, Fruits, Oyls, and Medicinal Herbs, it is Rich in Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, &c.

The Kingdom of *Siam* hath several Cities of Note, but we shall (for Brevity sake) only treat of *Siam*, as the *Metropolis*, being a City of large Extent, and of so great strength, that in the Year 1567. they stoutly defended themselves against an Army of 1400000 Fighting Men, which the King of *Pegu* brought against them, for twenty Months together. The Commodities of this City and Kingdom are Cotton,

ton, Linnen of several forts, *Benjamin Lacque*, of which they make Excellent hard Wax.

The Kingdom of *Cambodia*, which lieth between the Gulfs of *Siam* and *Couchin-China*. The Principal Cities *Ravacca* and *Camboja* ; The People in their manners and Customes, Resemble those of *Siam*, whose Subjects they have been.

The Kingdom of *Couchin-China*, lieth to the Eastward of *Camboja*, its Name signifies west *China*, and was supposed formerly to belong to *China*, whose Language, Manners, Customes, Government, Religion, and other Ceremonies, they yet retain. All the Countrey is Fertile, abounding in Rice, Fruits, and Herbs. They have Gold, Silver, Silk, Porcelain, and many other valuable Commodities ; The Air Healthful, and the Soil so Abundant in all things, that the Inhabitants know nothing of Contagion, or Famine. They are Courteous, Liberal, kind to Strangers, and Faithful in their dealings.

In the *Peninsula* of *Malacca*, are diverse Kingdoms, which are Tributary to *Siam*, Except the City of *Mallacca*.

The whole Country is well Traded, by Reason of its *Archeipelago*, which contains several *Islands*, and of its *Isthmus*, which facilitates the Transportation of Merchandise, from one Sea to another ; and of its Ports, which are Commodious.

*Patane*, within few Years is grown Famous ; The Kingdome being frequented by diverse Nations, particularly the *Chinois*, who bring thither Parcelain, and divers Manufactures and Instruments of Husbandry ; The Soil is good, producing Fruit every Month in the Year ; Their Hens, Ducks, and Geese, often lay Eggs twice a Day,

*Ihor*



*Ibor* is Situated on the utmost point of the *Peninsula*, its Chief City was taken and ruined by the *Portugals* in 1603. who took from thence Fifteen Hundred brass Cannons.

The Kingdom of *Tanquin*, divides *China* from *Cochin-China*, and hath about 150 Leagues of Sea Coast. This Kingdom contains 7 Provinces. The King of *Tanquin*, Ordinarily entertaines a Million of 50000 Men.

The Land hath Beautiful Plaines, and Waters with many great Rivers; They have neither Asses nor Sheep, but many Horses, Elephants and *Rhinoceroses*, whose Flesh, Skins, Bones, Teeth, Nails and Horns, serve for *Antidotes* against Poyson; The Catholique Religion was so Introduced some Years past, that there was estimated to be more then 200000 Christianed Souls; Two-Hundred great Churches and great Quantities of Chapels and Oratories but since there hath hapened great Changes; in those Kingdomes the *Portugals* have several Towns and Cities, by which they have a great Revenue.

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## Of the Island of *Sumatra*.

THE Island of *Sumatra*, lieth on the North of *Java Major*, and along the West-side of *Mallacca*, the length thereof Extends from the North-West to the South-East, about 800 miles and is 200 in breadth.

The Air is very hot and unwholsome, by Reason



of the gross Vapours, drawn from the many Fens and Rivers, which are found to be in it. The Soil not Capable of such Grain as in other places, except Rice and Millet; it Affords great plenty of Wax and Honey, store of Silks and Cottons, Rich Mines, not only of Tin, Iron, Copper, Sulphur, and other Minerals: But of Gold such quantity, that some conceive this Island to be *Solomons Ophir*, for one of the Kings thereof wrote a Letter to King *James*, wherein he hinted the Riches of his Country Abounding in Gold, and that he had in his *Dominions* a Mountain of Gold, King of which Golden Mountain, he Intituled himself in his Regal Stile, his Title is also King of *Achem*. His Government is Absolute, and meerly Arbitrary, executing what he hath a mind to, without form of Law. So Cautelous, that without his *Placard*, no Stranger can have Ingress into his *Dominions*, nor is Admittance to his Presence granted to any whom he first sends not for, by an Officer with a Gilded Staff; He is conceived to be strong, both by Sea and Land; his Country Populous, his Elephants many and well Trained.

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### *Of the Island Borneo.*

**T**He Island *Borneo*, is Situate under the *Aequator*, and is Adjudged to be more then 2200 miles in Circumference. The People Generally more white then the rest of the *Indians*, of good Wits and Approved Integrity.

The

The Country is said to be provided Naturally, with all things Necessary; But unfurnished with *Asses*, *Oxen*, *Herd*s of *Cattel*, except only Horses, and those but small of Stature; the great Riches of it, being *Camphir*, *Agarick*, and some Mines of *Adamants*.

The Island is divided between two Kings of two Religions; The King of *Borneo* and his Subjects are all *Mahumetans*, and those of *Laus* still Remaining in their Ancient Gentilisme. These think the Sun and Moon to be Man and Wife, and the Stars their Children, Ascribing to each of them Divine Honours to the *Sun* especially, whom they Salute at his first Rising, with great Reverence.

Their Publique businesses are Treated of commonly in the Night.

The King of *Borneo* keeps the Greater State, nor to be spoken with, but by the Mouth of some of his own *Interpreters*, and in his Palace Served by no other Attendants, than Maids or Women.

## Of the Island *Lucon*.

**T**He Island of *Lucon* begineth at the thirteenth Degree, and continueth up to the Nineteenth Degree of North Latitude, lying South from *China*. *Mamilla* is its Chief City, well Built after the Modern way, and its Houses are of free Stone, Built by the *Spaniards*; this being one of the *Philippine* Islands; So called from *Philip* King of *Spain*.

The

The Governour, or Vice Roy of these Islands as also an Arch Bishop, who hath a Spiritual Jurisdiction over all these Islands which he exercises by three Suffagan Bishops.

This City is very populous, here commonly residing 15000 Chinois, besides *Japoneses* and *Spaniards*, which drive a Trade in several good Commodities.

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### Of the Island Paragoa.

**T**He Island *Paragoa* stretcheth it self South-west, and North-East, in length above 100 Leagues, not having above Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Five in breadth, it begins almost at the Eighth Degree, and ends not till the Eleventh Degree of North Latitude. It is said, that it bears Figs as thick as ones Arm. Its King is a Vassal to him of *Borneo*.

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### Of China.

**C**hina is bounded on the North, with *Altay* and the Eastern Tartars, from which Continued with a Chain of Hills, (part of those of *Ararat*) and where that Chain is broken off, or interrupted with a great wall, extended 400 Leagues in Length.

On the South part with *Couchin, China*, and partly with the Ocean; on the East with the Oriental Ocean, and on the West with part of *India*. It is said to contain in Circuit 3000 Leagues, Containing not less then Sixteen Provinces at this day. The Country is very Rich and Fertile, so that in some places they have two and in some three Harvests in a year.

The People are for the most part of a Swarthy Complexion, short nosed, black eyed, and very thin beards; they wear their Garments very long, with long loose sleeves, and their hair long; they drink their drink hot, and eat their meat with two sticks of Ivory or Ebony.

The Son is bound to follow his fathers occupation; The People are good Artificers, Ingenious and Excellent in all things they take in hand, as the Purcellian Dishes, curious Carvings, and the fine painted works which comes over from thence doth manifest. They are effeminated with ease and pleasure; and are not much given to Wars.

Of both Sexes, there is thought to be Contained in this Country not fewer then Seventy Millions. In Matters of Religion, are generally all Gentiles.

The Forces which this King is able to draw into the Field, must needs be infinite, Considering that incredible number of Subjects under his Command, for whereas *France* is thought to Contain Fifteen Millions of People, *Italy* with the Isles, as many, *Germany* with the *Switzers* and *Belgick* Provinces about that Proportion; *Spain* not above Seven Millions, and the Kingdom of *England* and *Wales* not above Five Millions which

is in all 57 Millions, his people is 13 Millions more than all these put together. The Government of this Kingdom is Tyrannical, there being no Lord but the King, no Title of Dignity or Nobility known amongst them, nor Toll or Duty paid to any but to him.

The Dignity of the Crown is Hereditary, falling to the Eldest Son after his decease. The King, they highly reverence, calling him the Son of Heaven, and the Son of God, &c.

The great City of *Pequin*, now the Seat of the King is of a vast bigness, Containing within its Walls 3300 *Pogodes* or Temples, wherein are continually sacrificed a great number of Wild Beasts and Birds. In the Walls which encompasseth this City are 360 Gates, to each of which is joyned a small Fort, where a Guard is continually kept as also a Register to take the names of persons, that pass thereat, each of the streets having its Captain and other Officers who are to look after the same, and every night to shut up the Gates; Here are about 120 Aqueducts and Canals upon which are near 1800 Fair Bridges sustained on Arches. This City is the Residence of the King, when he is in the Northern Provinces as *Nanquin* is in the Southern.

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## Of Tartary.

**T**artary is seated on the most Northern part of *Asia*, and extends it self from East to West; from the River *Volga*, and *Oby* (that

separates it from *Euproe*) unto the streight of *Jesso* which separates it from *America*. Their Neighbours are the *Muscovites* on the West, on the North the *Tartarian* Sea, and the *Persians*, the *Mogolls* and the *Chinois* on the South, on the East the Straits of *Jesso* or *Anian*, not yet certainly known.

The People are of an indifferent Stature, ugly Countenances, thick Lips, Hollow Ey'd, Flat Noses, broad faced, very strong, stout, Valiant, and good Warriors, very Active, Vigilant, exceeding quick of foot; patient in all afflictions, they are very Rude, Barbarous, and revengeful, do eat their Enemies, and drink their blood, as Wine at Feasts.

Their Habit is mean, made of Course stuff, reaches but to their Knees, yet they are very Proud, and think their *Cham* to be the greatest Prince in the World.

In Matters of Religion they are generally *Pagans* and *Mahometans* The *Pagan* being the best Gentleman, being of the Elder House.

Their Food is mean and stuttishly dress'd; they eat Horses, and drink Mares Milk.

The Government is Tyrannical, their Great *Cham* being Lord of all, in whose Breast lyeth their Laws. Everyman hath the liberty of having two or three Wives, which they never choose, but out of their own Tribe.

The Country is very Fertile in most places, abounding in Wheat, Rice, Wool, Hemp, Silk, Musk, Rubarb, great Herds of Camels and Horses, which they vend to the *Chinois*, *Mogells*, and other Indians that comes thither to Traffick. A

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## General Description.

O F

## AFRICA.

## CHAP. I.

**A**FRICA is a Peninsula so great, that it makes the third, and most southerly part of our Continent. It is bounded on all sides by the Sea, it is by the Latines called *Africa*, and the Greeks *Lybia*. It approaches so near to *Spain* that onely the Straights of *Gibraltar*, divides them, and is joyned to *Asia* only by a small *Isthmus* of Thirty or Forty Leagues between the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean.

It is every where Inhabited, (though not so well as *Europe* and *Asia*,) partly by reason of the unsupportable heats, and partly for want of water in many dry Countreys.

## 86 *A general Discription*

As to its divisions. In the higher part of *Africa* is *Barbary*, *Billedulgerid* and *Egypt*; further South is the desarts of *Zarra*, the Country of *Negroes* and *Guinea*; in the higher *Ethiopia*, or under *Egypt*, are *Nubia*, *Abissina*, and *Zanguebar*; In the lower or Inferiour *Ethiopia*, *Congo*, *Monomotapa*, and the *Cafrees*.

*Barbary* extends it self along the Mediterranean-Sea from the Ocean to *Egypt*, and is bounded on the South by Mount *Atlas*.

*Billedulgerid* lies along this Mountain, likewise from the Ocean unto *Egypt*, bounded by *Zuara*, or desert. *Egypt* is only one valley from the *Cataracts* of *Nile* unto the Mediterranean-Sea. Likewise *Zuara* the desert, the Country of the *Negroes* and *Guinea*, stretch themselves from the Ocean unto the high and low *Ethiopia*; We have divided *Ethiopia* into the higher and lower placing in the Higher, *Nubia*, *Abissina* and *Zanguebar*; in the lower *Congo*, *Monomotapa* and *Cafrees*.

The Mountains in *Africa* are in great number and are very remarkable for their height, and the Metals wherewith they abound. The most famous are Mount *Atlas*, those of the Moon, and *Siere Leone*; *Atlas* was the most famous amongst the Ancients, who believed it bounded the world on the South; The Mountains of the Moon are higher than any in *Europe*, and are alwayes covered with Snow and Ice. The largest and most famous Rivers of *Africa* are the *Nile* and the *Niger*.

The Emperors, Kings and Princes which at present



present possess *Africa* are in very great number ; The most powerful and Considerable, are the great Turk or Sultan of the *Ottomans*. who hold all *Egypt*, a great part of *Barbary*, and almost all the Coast that touches the Red Sea. The *Negus* of the *Abissines*, who possesses the fairest and greatest part of the Higher *Ethiopia*, the *Xeriffs* of *Fez* and *Morocco*, which have held those two Kingdoms in *Barbary*, in which Country was situated the City and Garrison of *Tangier*, belonging to his Imperial Majesty of Great Britain, which was demolished in the year 1684. managed by the prudent Conduct of the Right Honourable *George Lord Dartmouth* in the Ship of *Grafton*, and several others, under his Command.

The Religions in *Africa* may be reduced to four, viz. *Mahometism*, *Christianity*, *Paganism* and *Judaism*, *Mahometism*, possesses *Barbary*, *Biledulgerid*, *Egypt*, *Zaara* the desert part of the *Negroes* and a good part of *Zangubar*. *Paganism* holds part of the *Negroes*, *Nubia* and *Guinea*, and all the Lower *Ethiopia*, with the *Cafrees*, and some mixture elsewhere. *Christianity* holds in *Africa* almost all the whole Empire of the *Abissines*, and part of *Egypt*, and by the *Portugals* in their several Factories and Colonies that they have upon the Coasts of *Africa*.

As for *Judaism* it is scattered in many Cities on the Coast of *Barbary*, as at *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Algier*, &c. Likewise in *Egypt*, and on the Confines of the *Abissines*.

## CHAP. II.

*Of the Country of Africa in particular.*

*Of Barbary.*

THE People in *Barbary* are of a dusky or blackish Complexion, of Stature Tall and well proportioned, they are of an Active Disposition for Horsemanship, otherwise excessive idle; they are very subtil, close, perfidious, inconstant, Proud, much addicted to Luxury; and therefore by consequence very jealous of their Wives, whom they keep with great severity, and that the more according to their handsomness.

Their Religion is *Mahometism*, and are for the most part inclined to *Literature* and Arts.

The Moores of *Fez* and *Morocco* are well disposed, strong, active, and yet melancholly, they may marry four Wives, and as many Concubines as they can keep.

Here the women at the death of their friends, assemble themselves together, habit themselves in Sackcloth and Ashes, and sing a Funeral Dirge to the praise of the deceased, and at the end of every Verse howl and cry, and this they do for seven days together.

*Of*

## Of Billedulgerid.

**B**illedulgerid, or Land of Dates, hath *Barbary* on the North, from whence it is separated by Mount *Atlas*, on the south *Zaara*, on the west the great Ocean Sea, and on the East *Egypt*.

The Air is healthful, they live long, are deformed, and are held base people, ignorant of all things, are addicted to Theft, Murther, and are very deceitful, they feed grossly, and are great hunters, they acknowledge *Mahomet*.

## Of Zaara.

**Z**aara is an *Arabian* name, and signifie Desert; The Country is generally hot and dry, it hath but little water, except some few wells, and those salt, if there falls great rains, the Land is much better; but besides the leanness of the soil, there is sometimes such vast quantities of Grasshoppers, that they eat and ruine all that the earth produceth.

It is so barren and ill Inhabited, that a man  
may

## *A general Discription*

may travel a week together without seeing a tree, or scarce any grass or water.

The People are *Bereberes* and *Africans*, almost all follow *Mahometism*.

This great desert is divided into five principal parts, as is shewed in the Table and Map.

### *Of the Land of Negroes.*

**T**He Negroes are People about the River *Niger*, which hath taken its name from these people, and these people from their Colour.

In this Division are placed several Kingdoms as you will find marshall'd in the Table; and what is remarkable in them, we shall briefly touch.

Some of the Kingdoms are rich in Grain, Cotton, Cattle and Gold, the Country of the *Negroes* is esteemed as fertile, as those watred with the *Nilo*; it beartwice a year, and each time sufficient to furnish them with Corn for five whole years; which makes them not sow the Lands, but when they judge they shall have need; they keep their Corn in Pits and Ditches under ground, which they call *Matamores*.

The People are generally idle and ignorant but bear great respect to their Kings.

### *of Guinea.*

**G**uinea is that part of the Coast of *Africa*, which is found between the River *Niger* and the Equinoctial Line. This Coast from East to West

## Of Africa.

91

is 7 or 800 Leagues long, and not above 100 or 150 in breadth.

The Soil of *Guinea* very fertile, and for the most part bears twice a year, because they have two Summers and two winters. The Commodities of the Country are Gold and Elephants Teeth in great abundance, in Wax, Hides, Cotton and Amber-greece, and for these Commodities, they barter for coarse Cloaths, both Linnen and Woolen, Red Caps, Freez Mantles and Gowns, and leather bags, Guns, Swords, Copper Bars, and Iron Knives, Hammers, Axes, &c.

The Inhabitants go naked, save about their Waste they tie a piece of Linnen, yet very proud and stately, in matters of Religion, great Idolaters worshipping Beasts; on this Coast are several Factories belonging to the Royal *African* Company.

## Of Congo.

TO the southward of the Equinoctial Line, and unto *Cape Negroe* lies the Kingdom of *Congo*; and is said to be the fairest of the lower *Ethiopia*. The Inhabitants are naturally very sweet, and are able and strong of body, but dull and idle, their money is of grey shells, their Grains, Fruits, Waters, Fowl, Sea and River Fish are excellent, they have store of Elephants, Mines of Silver, Iron, Chrystal, Marble, Jasper, Porphyre, &c. They know no History but by the Reigns of their Kings.

The most famous Rivers of this Kingdom are the *Zair*, the *Leiunda*: the *Zair* descends from the Lake of *Zair*, from whence also descends the  
*Nile*

*Nile*, The *Zaer* hath 400 Leagues Course, and is very Rapid by reason of the Cataracts or great falls, which it hath from the Mountains.

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### Of Biafara.

**B**iafara is a Kingdom in the lower *Ethiopia* in the Gulf of *St. Thomas* (by our *English* Seamen called the *Bight*) the people very Barbarous, their habits made of Mats, they adict themselves to Witchcraft, and sometimes sacrificing their children to Devils.

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### Of Monomotapa.

**T**HE *Monomotapa*, that is the Emperor King or Sovereign of *Motapa*; and possesses an Empire so great, that it is 1000 Leagues Circuit, this Prince deports himself with gravity, and that there is no access to his person, but with very great submissions, he is alwayes adorned with Chains and precious stones like a woman:

The Inhabitants are all black, of mean Stature, and excellent good footmen, that they are said to out-run horses.

The Woods have great store of Elephants as also other Beasts; rich Pastures well furnished with Cattle, plenty with Grains, Fruits, Fowl, and is well watered with Rivers, in which are abundance of Fish, the Air temperate, their summer is when we have our winter, and their winter is when we have our Summer.

## Of the Abissines.

THE Empire of the *Abissines*. *Heylin* makes to be the Dominions of *Prester John*, and saith he is of such great force that he is able to raise up on a sudden occasion, a million of fighting men, his Government is absolutely Tyrannical; The people profess the Christian Religion, which was first made known to them by the Eunuch of *Queen Candace*, who was baptized by *Philip* the Evangelist, and more generally by the Preaching of *Saint Mithem* the Apostle; since which they have much swerved from the Purity of the true Religion, by their many Corrupt Opinions, they keep many of the Ceremonies of the old Law, they keep the seventh day Sabbath according to the fourth Commandment, they allow their Priests no yearly maintenance, neither will they suffer them to beg, they get their livelyhood by their own labour, they administer the Ordinance of the Lords Supper to Infants presently after they are Baptized, they Baptize themselves in Ponds and Lakes every *Ephiphany* day, supposing that to be the day that *John* Baptized Christ in *Jordan*.

Titles of the Emperor as *Dr. Heylin* doth inform us, are as followeth, viz.

Supream of his Kingdoms, and the beloved of God, the Pillar of Faith, sprung from the stock of *Judah*: The Son of *Davia*, the Son of *Solomon*, the Son of the Column of *Sion*, the Son of the seed of *Jacob*, the Son of *Mary*, the Son of *Naba*, after the flesh, the Son of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, after the Spirit. Emperour of the higher and lower *Ethiopia*, &c.

Of

# Of the Islands

Belonging to

# AFRICA.

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**T**Hose that are situate in the Occidental or *Atlantic* Ocean, may be Marshall'd into three Bodies of Islands, viz. the Islands of the *Azores*, the *Canaries* and the Islands of *Cape de Verde*.

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## *Of the Islands of Azores.*

**T**He *Azores* are nine in number, which are 1. *St. Michael*, 2. *St. Maries*, 3. *Tercera*, 4. *St. Gratiota*, 5. *St. George*, 6. *Foial*, and 7. *Pico*, 8. *Flores*, and 9. *Corvo*. The Air of these Islands is generally good, they are well stored with Fish and Fruits.



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### Of the Canary Islands.

**T**He Canary Islands are in number seven, The Names are as followeth, viz. 1. *Lancerotta*, 2. *Forteventura*, 3. *Canaria*, 4. *Teneriffa*, 5. *Palma* 6 *Ferro* and *Gom. r. i.*

These Island abounds in excellent Wines, Honey, Wax, Sugar, Oade, Lawrel-trees, Dragon-trees, out of which they draw a Red Liquor, called by our Apothecaries *Sanguis Draconis*. Also Corn and Sugars, and all sorts of Fruits, stored well with Cattle, and is therefore the victualling place of the King of Spains Plate-Fleet.

To the Northward of these Islands lyeth the Island of *Madera*: belonging to the Crown of Portugal, The Air very whoisom, refresht with pleasant Fountains and Rivers, it yields also a pleasant Wine called *Madera Wine*.

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### The Islands of Cape de Verd.

**T**He Islands are in number ten, bearing the name of 1. *St. Mayo*, 2. *St. Anthonyes*, 3. *St. Vincent*, 4. *St. Luce*, 5. *St. Nicholas*, 6. *Isle de Sal*, 7. *Bona Vista*, 8. *Isle de Fuogo*, 9. *Brava*, 10. *St. Fago*; Some of these Islands yields good store of Salt, but the Air of them is not very wholesome.

*Princes Island* yields Fruit, Sugar, and Ginger;  
and

and is the Revenue of the Prince of *Portugals* and therefore called *Princes Island*.

*Annohon* yields Sugars, Cottons, Cattle, and Excellent Fruits, and Oranges. Inhabited by *Portugalls*.

*St. Helena* lying in sixteen degrees south latitude belonging to the *East-India* Company, well furnished with good water, which alone is a great refreshment to the Ships that return from *India*, the Valleys are very Fertile, the Air healthful, that sick persons are in a short time restored to their health; There are also in this Sea the Islands of *Ascension*, and *St. Mathewes*, affording Fowls and Wild Beasts. but not Inhabited.

*Zocatora* and *Babel Mandel* lies towards the Red Sea, where the passage is narrow and most convenient from the Coast of *Africa*, *Zocatora*, near *Cape Gaudersfu* is under the Jurisdiction of an *Arabian* King, it is a good Road, and hath convenient Bays where Ships may ride secure among the very Rocks. It affords excellent Fishing, Cattle in great abundance, and is famous for the quantity and goodness of its Aloes.

## Of Madagascar.

THE Island of *Madagascar* is the biggest of all the Islands that belong to *Africa*; The Air is temperate, the soyl produces several sorts of Grains and Trees, the Waters excellent, the Fruits delicious. The Mountains are full of wood, Pasturage and Plants, &c. The Natives very black, and of Rude Behaviour, partaking of the Customs and Manners of the *Africans*.

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# General Description OF AMERICA.

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## CHAP. I.

**A**MERICA, so called from one *Americus Vesputius* (who following the Steps and Examples of *Columbus* and *Cabot*) Discovered a part of this great Continent, which might as properly have been called *Columbana*, *Sebastiana*, or *Cabotia*, but most improperly the *West Indies*.

It is bounded on the East with the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the West with the *Pacifick Ocean*, on the South with *Terra Australis Incognita*, from which it is separated by the Streights of *Magellan*: The North bounds of it, not hitherto so well known as that we can certainly affirm it to be an Island or Continent.

The Natives are Fair and Clear, little inclining unto Blackness, being generally Tall and well proportioned, their Eyes little and black, strong and healthful; for the most part Naked, unless a Cloth about their Waste.

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Their

Their Language high and lofty in signification, for one Word serveth instead of two or three, the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer.

Their Houses are Mats or Bark of Trees set on Poles, in a fashion of our *English Barnes*, they lie on Reeds or Grass: As to the other Rights and Customs, I shall mention in the respective place.

For their Original, 'tis supposed to be of the *Jewish Race*, that is of the Stock of the *Ten Tribes*, and that for the Reasons following, 1. They were to go to a Land not planted or known. 2. Their Countenances and Children resemble the *Jews*. 3. They also agree in several Rites and Ceremonies, for they reckon by the Moon. 4. They Offer their first Fruits. 5. Many words they have of the *Hebrew Idiom* amongst them. 6. They have a kind of Feast of *Tavernacles*. 7. They are said to Build their *Altar* upon Twelve Stones. 8. Their Mourning is a Year. 10. Customs of Women as to their Separation from their Husbands, after the manner of the Law of *Moses*.

It is commonly divided into Two Parts, *viz*, into South and North *America*, the several *Colonies* thereof take as follow.

## CHAP. II.

### *Of South America in Particular.*

#### *Of Magellanick Land.*

It lies upon the Southernmost part of *America*, near the Straights of *Magellan*, whose Name it still bears: It is a very poor Countrey, much subject to Cold;

Cold; the Natives live in Caves: We have the Names of some places; as 1. *Desaguadore*, and 2. *Magellanick*; but having no perfect knowledge of them, I can say little thereto.

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Of Paraguay.

*Paraguay* or rather *Plata*, so called by reason of a River of that Name that Waters it, the Country is very pleasant and delightful, for it abounds in Corn, Vineyards, Fruit Trees, and Cattle in abundance; places of most note are 1. *St. Jago D'estra*, 2. *Villa Rica*, and 3. *St. Anne*.

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Of Chili.

*Chili* bears the Name of one of her Valleys, much subject to Cold, yet in some parts the Soil is so fertile and pleasant, that no part in all *America* more resembles *Europe*; it yields Ostriches, Copper, and the finest Gold in the World. *St. Jago*, *Imperiale*, *Baldavia*, and *Castro* are the principal places of *Chili*.

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Of Peru.

*Peru*, though it gives Name to all the *South America*, yet it is but meanly furnished with Food, the chiefest thing being *Maize*, which is not  
G 2  
very

very Plentiful : The Commodities are Gold, Cotton, and some Medicinal Drugs ; it is divided into 1. *Quiro*, 2. *Truxillo*, 3. *Lima*, 4. *Cusco*, and 5. *Arica*, of which we have no other Relation than what the *Spaniards* reports.

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### Of Brasil.

THOUGH it lies under the *Torrid Zone* , nevertheless the Air is Temperate and Fertile : The Commodities besides Brasil, are Amber, Balsom, Tobacco, Train-Oyl, Cattle of divers sorts, Sweet-Meats, and Sugar in abundance : It is divided into several *Capitanies*, as 1. *Siara*, 2. *Saltan*, 3. *Para*, 4. *Paraiba*, 5. *Pernambuco* , 6. *St. Salvador*, 7. *Ilheos*. 8. *Porto Segaro* , 9. *Spivito Sancto* , 10. *St. Sebastian*, and, 11. *St. Vincent*.

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### Of Amazones.

AMAZONES or *Guiana* , hath its Name from a River so called ; the Air is Healthful , the Soil is good in some places ; for Tillage of Maniac, Cotton, Sugar, Tobacco, Gums, Wood, Stones of divers sorts, Parrots, and Monkeys : Places of most Note are 1. *Coropa*, and 2. *Villago D'or* , but very little known to us. by reason that the *Spaniards* suffer none besides their own Nation to come into the Countrey , but kill all strangers they find.

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 Of Terra Firma.

**O**R *Castill del Ore*, the latter given by the *Castilians*; the chief places are, 1. *Panama*, 2. *Cartagena*, 3. *St. Fed Bagota*, 4. *Venezuela*, 5. *Surranam*, and 6. *Mamoa*. The Air is very unhealthful, the Commodities divers, as *Balsom*, *Rosin*, *Gums*, *Long Pepper*, *Dragons Blood*, *Stones of divers sorts*, and *Gold*: They have several sorts of *Beasts*, as the *Vuues* or *Rams*, &c. which you may find in *Helyns Cosmography*.

The chief Rivers in this *Southern America* are 1. *Oronoque*, which overfloweth once a Year as doth the *Nilus*, 2. *Amazones*, the greatest and swiftest in all *America*, 3. *St. Francisco*, 4. *Paraguay* or *Plata*, 5. *Uraguay*.

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## Of the Islands of AMERICA.

### Of the Caribbees.

**B**ETWEEN South and North *America* lies several *Islands*, the first are the *Carribee* or *Cannibal Islands*, which are several small *Islands*, which lie extended from the Coast of *Paria* to the *Isle Porto Rico*,

the chief are, 1. *Granada*, 2. *St. Vincent*, 3. *Dominica*, 4. *Barbados*, 5. *Antego*, 6. *St. Christophers*, 7. *Nevis*, 8. *Monferat*, &c. The Air good, considering how they lie; the chief Commodities being Sugar, Cotten, Ginger, and Tobacco, Inhabited by several Nations.

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### *Of the Lucaie Islands.*

**S**O called from *Lucaion* the Name of the biggest; of little Note, unless for a Fountain, which is said to Renew Youth again, and for their handsome Women, of which they are reported to have great store.

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### *Of Porto Rico.*

**T**He Air is very Temperate and Pleasant, the Soil indifferent Fertile; the Commodities Sugar, Ginger, and Cassia.

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### *Of Barmudas.*

**I**T is an *Isle* of a good Temperature, the Soil Fertile and Good, yielding Two Crops a Year, having excellent Fruits; the Commodities are Sugar, Oranges, Cochaneel, and Tobacco, and some Cotten also they have, but no great store. It is subject to the Crown of *England*.



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Of Jamaica.

**T**He Soil Rich and Fat , the Trees and Plants being always green and pleasant ; the Air more temperate than any of the other *Isles* : The Commodities besides Sugar, Cotten , Indico, and Tobacco , are divers and plenty ; they have Cattle , Fowl , Fish and Fruits of divers sorts. It is subject to the King of *England*.

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Of Cuba.

**T**He Air is temperate and good , the Soil fertile , the Commodities are Ginger , Cassia. Mastich, Aloes, Cinamon, and Sugar , also Gold , but somewhat drossy.

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Of Hispaniola.

**T**His is much like *Cuba* , saving that the Gold is more pure without Dross. It is subject to the King of *Spain* ; somewhat Hot and Unhealthful , much subject to Thunder and Lightning , by reason of its situation so near the Equinoctial.

## C H A P. III.

*Of North America in Particular.**Of New Mexico.*

**I**T is a Province little known to the *Europeans*; the Inhabitants being divers in Language, Manners, and Customs. It is divided into *New Mexico, Arian, Quiviria, and Libola.*

*Of Mexico or New Spain.*

**A** Countrey enriched with innumerable Mines of Gold and Silver : The Air temperate, the Soil fertile and good, The chief Towns are 1. *Mexico*, 2. *Guatamala*, 3. *Truxillo*, 4. *Acapulco*, 5. *Panaco*, The Commodities besides Gold and Silver, are Copper, Iron, also: Wooll, Silk, Sugar, and divers Medicinal Drugs. They have also several other Commodities, which are too long to insert in this place. It is fully subject to the *Spaniard*.

Of

### Of Florida.

**I**T is a place of very good Temperature, the Soil very Fertile, full of Fruit Trees; the Towns well peopled; yet the Coast is very inconvenient to great Vessels, by reason of the Shallowness of the Water: Places of most Note are *St. Martha* and *Cofa*.

---

### Of Carolina.

**I**T is a Countrey blest with an excellent Temperature of Air, the Soil Rich and Fertile, producing excellent Fruits, the Earth also apt to bring to Maturity Corn, all sorts of Garden Herbs and Roots: The Commodities are Wines, Oyls, Silk, Cotten, Indico, Ginger, and Tobacco; plenty of Fish, Fowl, and Cattle; the chief Town is *Charles Town*, Governed by one at the Appointment of the Proprietors.

---

### Of Virginia.

**T**He Air of this place is sufficiently pleasant, the Soil exceeding Fertile; it produceth all sorts of Grain and Pulse, divers sorts of Garden Herbs and  
Roots

Roots ; Silk Worms also which make good Silk  
the Commodities divers , but the chief is Tobacco  
The place of most Note is *James Town* , Governed  
by one Deputed by the King of England.

---

### Of Pensilvania.

**I**T is a place not yet well Planted , but may be in  
time, the Soil and Air being fit for the Nature  
of an *Englishman* : Granted by Patent from his  
late Majesty King *Charles the Second* , unto *William  
Penn Esq;* and his Heirs for ever , and therefore cal-  
ed *Pensilvania*.

---

### Of Mary-land.

**H**AVING given you so full an account of *Virginia* ,  
I need say little more , only that the general  
way of Commerce in both places being by inter-  
changing one Commodity for another , and that  
which setteth a Price upon all other is Tobacco, there  
being such abundance of this Imported into England,  
that the King hath 60000 *l. per Annum* for *Excise*  
and *Custom*. The chief Town is *Baltimore*.

---

Of New Jerfey.

For Temperature of Air and Fertility, there hath been enough faid already in *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, this place partaking of all the Properties and Advantages of them both.

---

## Of New York.

A Colony fo called from his Royal Highnefs the Duke of *York* our prefent King A Countrey found to produce the fame Birds, Beafts, Fifhes, and Fruits with *New England*, being Rich and Fertile. The chief Town *Jamies Town*.

---

## Of New England.

IT is a vaft Tract of Land, healthfully feated, the Soil exceeding Fertile, for it yields Wheat, Rye, Peafe, Beans, Barley, Cats, Indian Corn, Flax, Hemp, and all forts of *Eng'ifh* Herbs. It hath plenty of Cattle of divers forts, Fish, Fowl, and good Cyder. It excels with good Cellarage to pre-ferve all, which is not common in *Virginia*; the chief

chief Commodities are Furs, Flax, Amber, Iron, Pitch, Tar, Masts and Timber to Build Ships. Their Metropolis is *Boston*, well seated, and adorned with fair and beautiful Houses, and well peopled.

---

*Of New Scotland, New France, and Canada*

**T**Hree Places full of Stags, Bears, Martens, Hares, Foxes, and store of Conies, Fowl, and Fish, not over Fertile. The chief places are *Port Royal* in *New Scotland*, *Quebeck* in *New France*, and *Brest* in *Canada*, of no great Importance.

---

*Of New Britain, New South Wales, and New North Wales.*

**T**Hree Provinces much like the former (we having but little knowledge thereof) only the Soil is somewhat better. Places of most note are *Port Charles* in *New Britain*, *Port Nelson* in *South Wales*, and *New Ulster* in *North Wales*. It was in some of these places that *Hudson* and others Wintered in their Voyages to the North West.

---

*Of the Island of California.*

**T**He Air hereof is indifferently Temperate, being full of Herbage and Cattle, which be little less than them of *Europe*; supposed to have some Traffick with *China*, but not certainly known.

---

*Of Newfound-Land.*

**I**S an *Island* famous for its Bays, Harbours, and the great store of Fish caught there; and therefore much frequented by *French*, *Dutch*, and *Biscaners*; some part thereof Granted by Patent to Sir *George Calvert*, and still possessed by his Son and Heir the Lord *Baltamore*.

---

*Of Groenland.*

**G**roenland contains a vast Tract of Land, not yet fully discovered, though it hath been long known to the *Norwegians*, who have several Colonies

nies planted therein ; it hath also been touched at by several of our *English Men* in their Voyages to the Northwest : The Sea hath great store of Whales, also Sea Wolves, Dogs, and Calves, and White Bears, which are said to live more by Water than Land, and Feed most upon Fish : they have also Wheat, Chestnuts, Apples, and good Grass for Pasture : There are also Horses, Stags, Wolves, Foxes, Dogs, and Martles. If I should go about to relate all the Stories ( which are more strange than true ) that are told of the strange things in this Countrey, I should need a far larger Volume than this to contain them.

---

### Of Island.

**I**sland is an 150 Miles long, and little less than an 100 broad. Its Inhabitants are subject to the King of *Denmark*; so healthy are they, that they live to an hundred years of Age; nevertheless very unlearned, and little are they skilled in the Liberal Sciences, following nothing so much as the Feeding of their Flocks and Cattle.

In this *Island* are Two Mountains, the Name of one is *Hecla*, the other *Helga*, which vomit and send forth Fire in abundance: the first being so fierce, that there is no approaching it by six Miles. and therefore the place is much indamaged thereby, that it is a great loss to the Inhabitants.

Of



---

Of Hudsons Bay.

**B**etween Groenland and the Coast of Nova Francia, lieth a great Sea called *Hudson's Streights*, which after some Leagues Passage openeth into a fine Bay, dilating it self both toward the North, South, and West, giving great hopes of a passage that way to the *East Indies*. First discovered by the Two *Cabots*, Father and Son, upon the account of *Henry the Seventh* of England. Afterwards by *Hudson*, *Forbisher*, *Weymouth*, *Button*, *Baffin*, *Smith*, *James*, &c. and of latter times we have had a Traffick thither, which is managed by Merchants of *London*, called by the Name of *Merchant Adventurers* to *Hudsons Bay*: the Coast of *New Britain* runs along by the side of some part of this Bay. and though it has been much sought into, yet it cannot be found out yet whether there be a passage this way, or whether it is no more but an Inlet of the Sea; there being several places called by the Name of the first Discoverers, as the place where *Hudson* Wintered *James Bay*, *Buttens Bay*, *Forbishers Streights*, *Freum Davis*, *Baffins Bay*, &c.

Thus have I given you as full a Relation of *America* as the bulk of my Book will permit (being nothing (according to the best of my knowledge (but what

what is the true State thereof at this time, hoping that if there be any mistakes you will not impute it to my carelessness, but to the Mis-information of them that have writ of any of these New Discoveries. I shall end therefore with that Advice of *Helyn*:

*But whither goes my Bark? Return: for we  
Have slic'd the Capering Brine enough: See, see  
The South Wind 'gins to gather Clouds apace;  
'Tis no safe tarrying in so fierce a place.  
Whilst thou hast time, retire, thou wearied Bark  
Into safe Harbour; when the Cloud which dark  
The Worlds bright Eye shall be dispell'd away,  
And shining Phœbus make a lightsome Day.  
Tritons shrill Trump shall thee recall again,  
From the safe Harbour to the foaming Main,  
And we with all our Powers will boldly try  
What of this Unknown World we can descry.*

F I N I S.

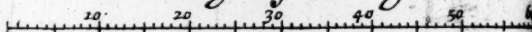
---

All sorts of Mathematical Books and Instruments both for Sea and Land; Maps both great and small of all Countreys, Maritime Charts, and Sea Plats, are sold by *John Seller* at his Shop on the West-side of the Royal Exchange in London, and at the *Hermitage* in *Wapping*.

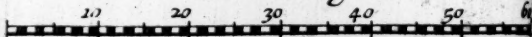


Scales of Miles and Leagues, of  
Diverse Nations, shewing what  
Proportion they bear to a degree  
of the Earth.

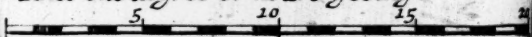
*The Length of one degree.*



*Roman, Italian, Turkish, and English miles,  
60 to one degree*



*Arabian, English, and French Leagues,  
20 to one degree or hours going*



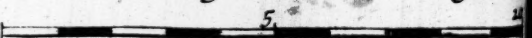
*Spanish Leagues 17  $\frac{1}{2}$  to one degree*



*Common German miles 15 to one degree*



*Swedes and Danish miles 10 to one degree*

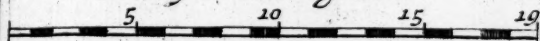


*Hungarian miles 14 to one degree*

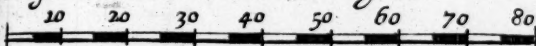


*Scotch miles 40 to one degree*

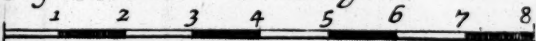
*Low-dutch or Hollands  
miles 19 to one degree*



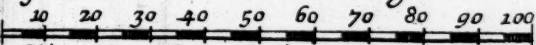
*Russian miles 80 to one degree*



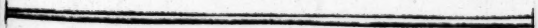
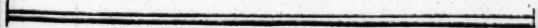
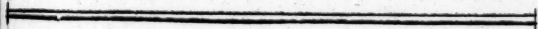
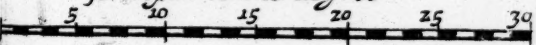
*Persian miles 8 to one degree*

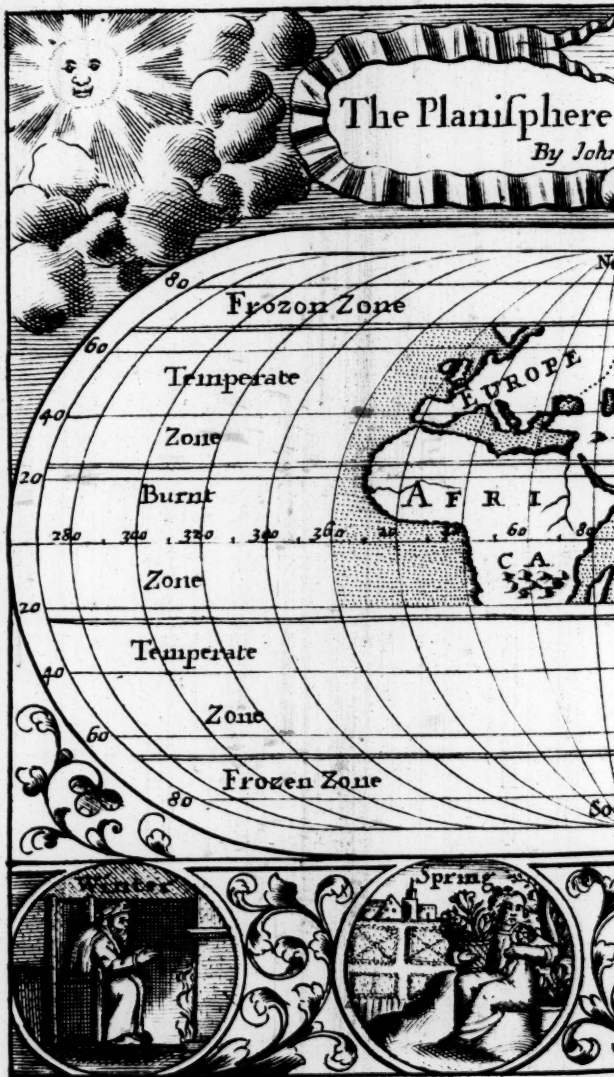


*East Indian miles 100 to one degree*



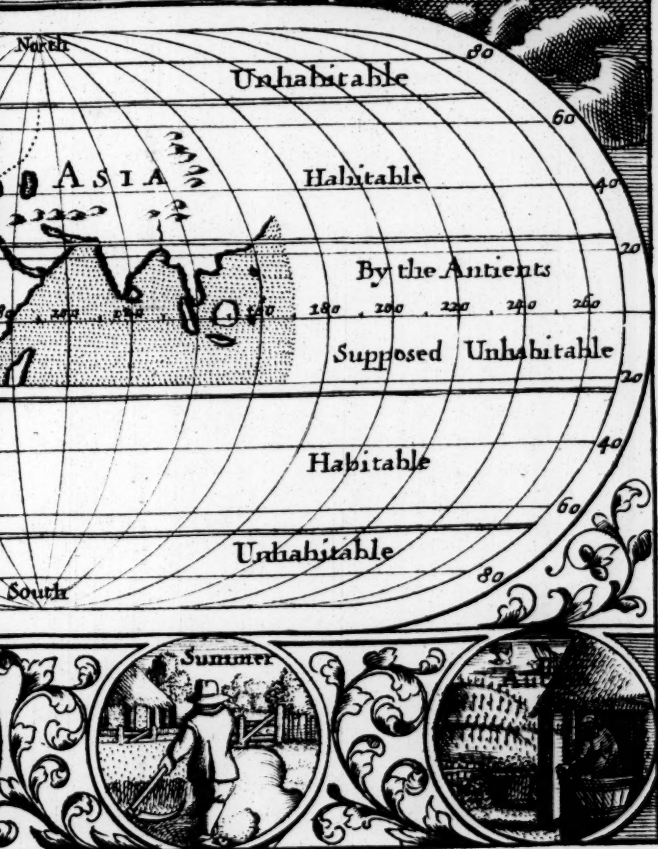
*Kingdom of Cambaja, & Gazuratt,  
30 Cosa's to one degree*





# re of the Antients

John Seller.







The  
Continent  
of

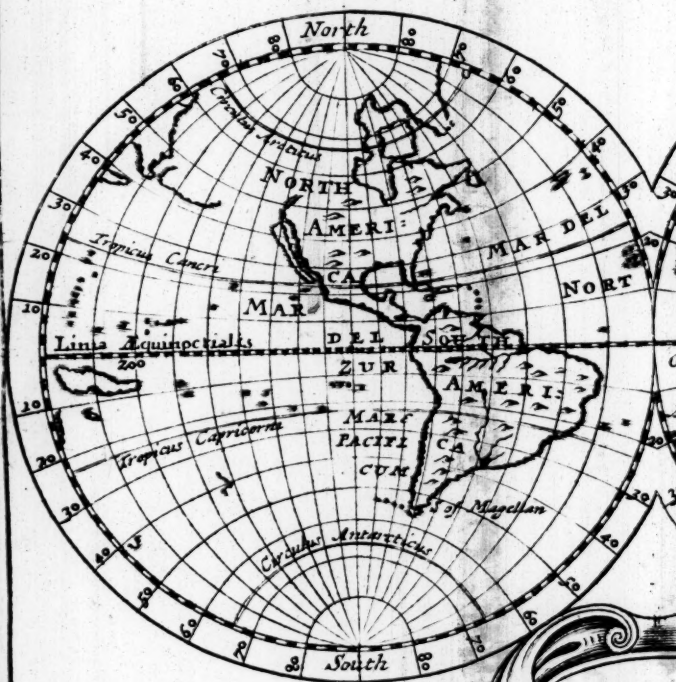
{ Europe  
Asia  
Africa

*The  
Mapp of the  
WORLD  
is thus divided  
into two  
Continents.*

The  
Continent  
of

{ North :  
America  
South :  
America

# A NEW MAPP O



By John  
Hydrogr.  
to the K

# OF THE WORLD.



an Seller  
grapher  
KING.







ROPE  
thus  
divided.

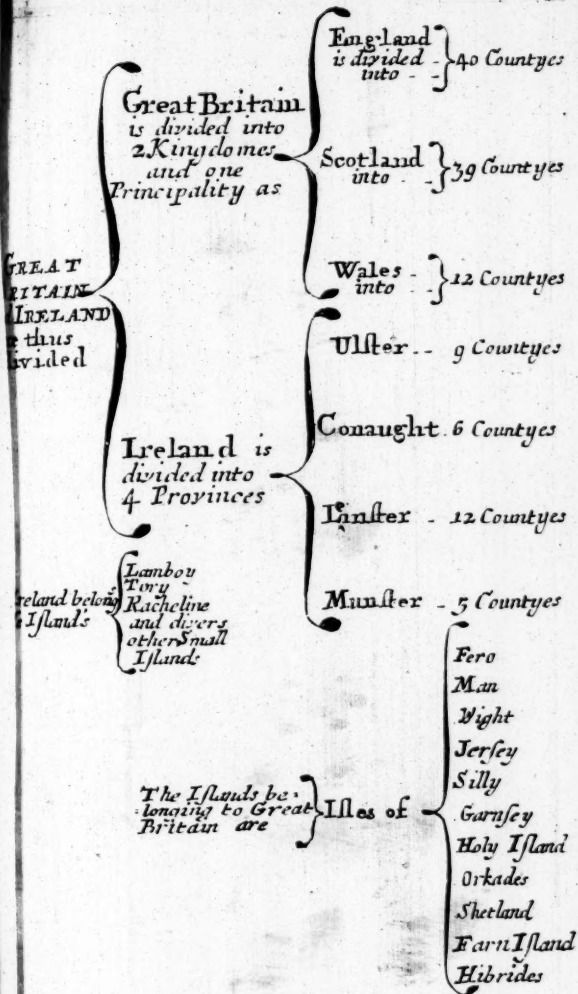
England	1	London
Scotland	2	Edinburg
Ireland	3	Dublin
XVII Provinces	4	Amsterdam
France	5	Paris: Brest Marselles Madrid Mallago
Spain	6	Bilboa Gibraltar
Portugal	7	Lisbon
Italy	8	Rome Venice Genoa Vienna
Germany	9	Prague Hambourg
Denmarke	10	Coppenhagen Rypen Bergen
Norway & Sweden	11	Dronthem Stockholm Ryga Abo
Moscovia or Russia	12	Moscou Archangle Wollogda Cazan Kola
Lesser Tartaria	13	Cassa
Poland	14	Danzick Cracow
Lithuania	15	Wilna
Hungaria	16	Buda
Turky in Europe	17	Constantinople
North <sup>p.</sup> } of Turkey	18	Ragusa Zant
South <sup>p.</sup> } in Europe	19	Lepanto
Morea	20	Modon Coron













A New Mapp  
of  
GREAT BRITAIN  
and  
IRELAND.  
By J. Seller.



English Miles  
30 60 90





**ENGLAND**  
*is divided  
into forty  
Countyes*

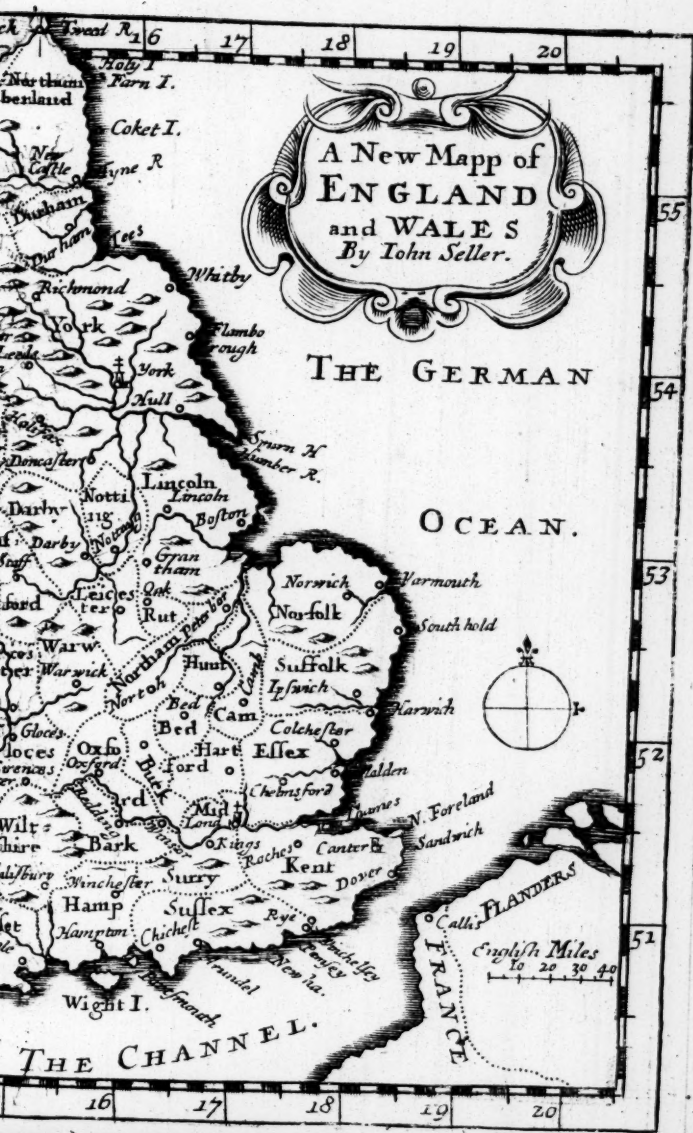
*The  
Kingdom of  
ENGLAND  
is divided  
into two  
parts.*

**WALES**  
*is divided  
into twelve  
Countyes*

Buckingham Shire  
Bedford S: Berk S:  
Cambridg Shire  
Cheshire. Cornwall  
Cumberland  
Darby S: Devon S:  
Dorset S: Durham  
Essex. Gloucester S:  
Hereford Shire  
Hant S: Hertford S:  
Huntingtō S: Kent  
Leicestershire  
Lancashire  
Lincolnshire  
Monmouthshire  
Middlesex. Norfolk  
Northampton Sh:  
Northumberland  
Nottingham Shire  
Oxford S: Rutland  
Shropshire. Sussex  
Somerset S: Suffolk  
Stafford S: Surrey  
Warwick S: Wilt S:  
Westmorland  
Worcester S: York S:  
Anglesey  
Brecknock Shire  
Cardiganshire  
Carmarthen Shire  
Carnarvon Shire  
Denby S: Flint Shire  
Glamorgan Shire  
Merioneth Shire  
Montgomery S:  
Pembroke S: Radnor.







A New Mapp of  
**ENGLAND**  
and **WALES**  
By Iohn Seller.

THE GERMAN

OCEAN.



English Miles  
10 20 30 40

THE CHANNEL.

FRANCE  
Flanders



SCOTLAND  
is thus  
divided.

*In the North  
are these  
Divisions*

Cathanes  
Strath-navern  
Southerland  
Assynt-ross  
Lochquaher  
Murray  
Anie beyne  
Buchan : Marr  
Badenorth  
Lochabur  
Athole  
Gowre : Mernes  
Angus  
Perth  
Broad Albain  
Argile : Lenox  
Strath  
Menteith  
Eife : Lorne  
Cantur

*In the South  
are these  
Divisions*

Sterling  
Reinfrew  
Cunningham  
Lothia  
Cluydesdale  
Kyle  
Carrick  
Tweedale  
March  
Tivedale  
Lidesdale  
Eskeda  
Annadale  
Nythdale  
Galloway

With many Islands







Leinster

Louth  
East Meath  
West Meath  
Dublin  
Kings County  
Queens County  
Killare  
Wicklow  
Catherlaugh  
Wexford  
Kilkenny  
Longford

Ulster

Antrim  
Downe  
London-derry  
Dunagall  
Tyrone  
Fermanagh  
Monohon  
Ardmagh  
Cavan

Connought

Slego: Mayo  
Letrim  
Galloway  
Roscommon  
Clare

Munster

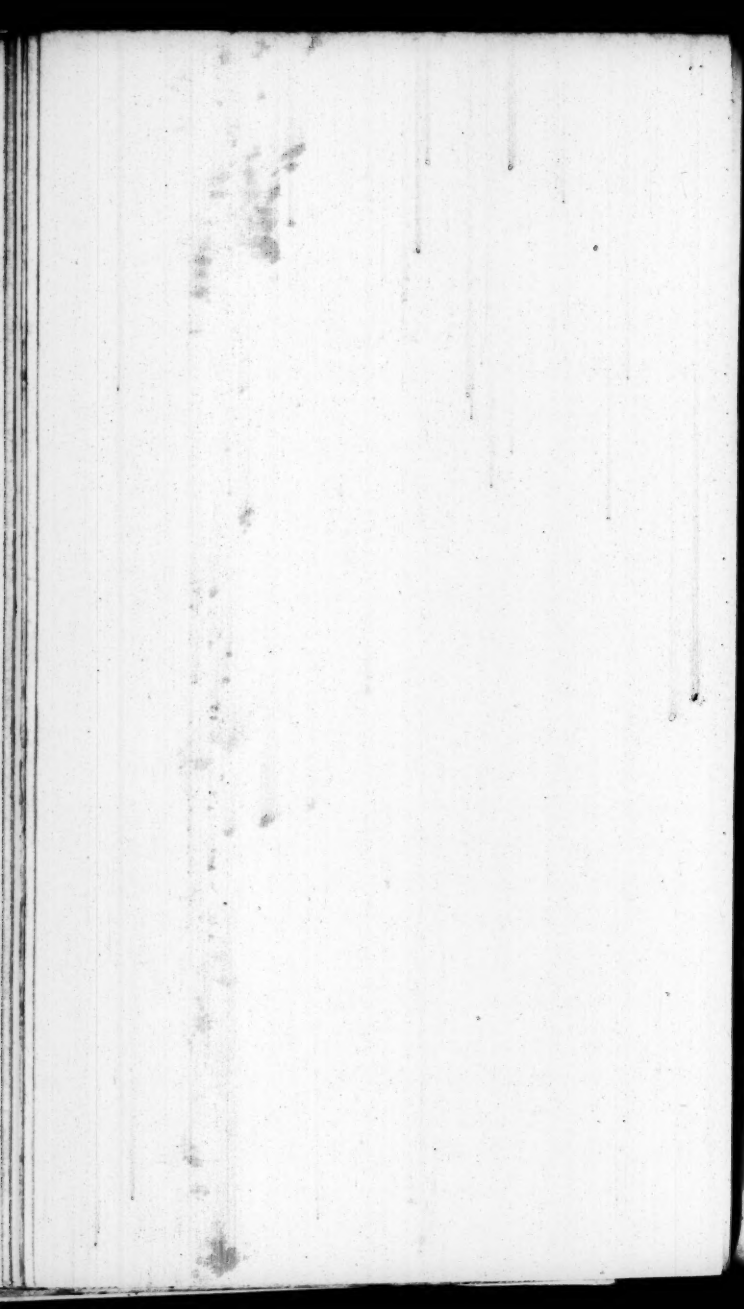
Waterford  
Corke  
Kerry  
Limrick  
Tipperary

AND  
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yes.









Dukedoms

Limbourg...

Mastricht  
Limbourg  
Mafewick  
Leige

Luxembourg

Luxembourg  
Roche fort

Gueldre.....

Gueldre  
Arnheim  
Harderwick

Brahant...

Charleroy  
Boisleduck  
Lourain. Freda  
Brussels  
Tillemont

Marquisate of y<sup>e</sup> Holy Empire

Antwerp

Flanders.....

Hulst. Gaunt  
Bruges. Ipires  
Mont Castlet  
Dunkirque  
Ostend. Lille  
Tournay

Arroys.....

Arras  
St Omer

Hainault.....

Mons

Namur.....

Namur

Zutphen.....

Zutphen

Earldoms

Holland

Amsterdam  
Rotterdam  
Leyden. Hage  
Delf. Dort  
Harlem. Brill  
Edam. Horn

Zeland.....

Middleburg

Frisia.....

Lewarden

Utrech.....

Utrech

Baronies

Overisse.....

Couwarden  
Oldenzel

Malines.....

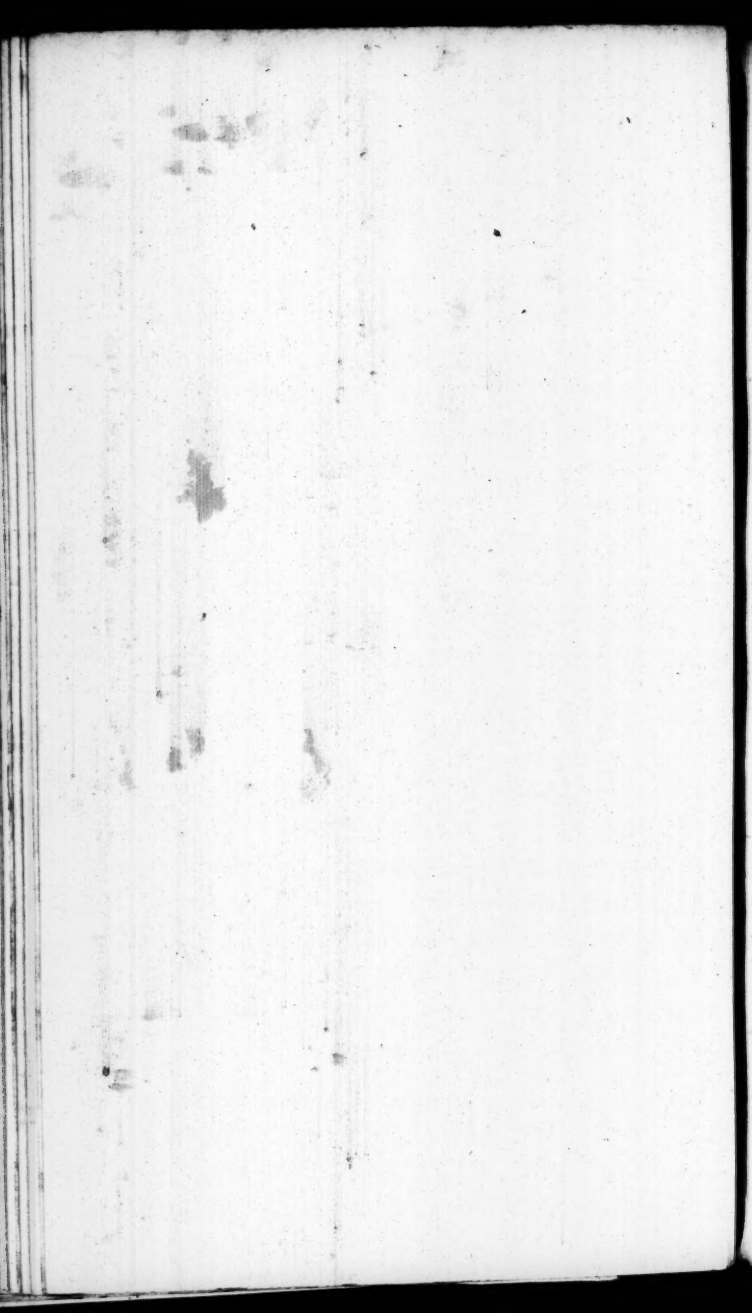
Malines

Groningen.....

Groningen







# FRANCE

is divided  
into these  
Provinces

Picardi	{ Calais Amiens
Normandie	{ Diepe Haver de Grace Rouen Caën
Bretagne	{ St Mallo Rhennes Nantes Brest
Orleanois	{ Orleans Tours. Bourges Angers Poictours la Rochelle
Guienne	{ Bourdeaux Rodes
Gascogne	{ Aux Bayone Pau
Languadoc	{ Thoulouse Monpilier Narbone
Provence	{ Marselles
Dauphine	{ Vienne Grenoble Embrun
Lyonnois	{ Lyon Clermont Moulins
Burgundy	{ Dyon Auton
Chāpagne	{ Tryers Rhens
Isle of France	{ Paris
	{ Seine . Loire . Dordogue . Adour . Garonne . Rhosne . Lot

The Chiefe  
Rivers are y<sup>e</sup>









Biscaya	{	Bilboa
	{	S. Sebastian
Asturies	{	Oviedo
	{	Santillana
	{	Coruña
Galicia	{	Compostella
	{	Tuy
Leon	{	Leon
	{	Salamanca
	{	Braga
	{	Port
Portugal	{	Coimbra
	{	Lisbon
	{	Evora
	{	Baja
Algarve	{	Faro
	{	Valladolid
old	{	Villa Franca
Castile	{	Placentia
	{	Madrid
	{	Toledo
new	{	Cuenca
	{	Badajoz
	{	Cordoue
	{	Cadix
Andalusia	{	Seville
	{	S <sup>t</sup> Lucar
	{	Gibraltar

Granada	{	Granada
	{	Malaga
Murcia	{	Murcia
	{	Cartagena
Valencia	{	Valencia
	{	Alicante
Arragon	{	Caragoca
	{	Calitajud
	{	Albanazin
	{	Lerida
	{	Barcelona
Catalonia	{	Girone
	{	Tarragona
	{	Tortose
Roussillon	{	Perpignan
Navarre	{	Pamplona
	{	Estella
	{	Douero
	{	Tage
The Chiefe Rivers are y <sup>e</sup>	{	Guadiana
	{	Guadalquivir
	{	Xucar
	{	Ebro

(6)

10

15







Entre  
Douro Minho

Valence  
Braga  
Porta

Tralos Montes

Braganca  
Miranda  
Moncorvo  
Almeida

Beyra

Lamego  
Viseu  
Mira  
Counbra  
Sabugal  
Castelbranco

PORTUGAL  
is thus  
Divided

Estremadura

Lisbone  
C. de Roca  
N. Lisboa  
Leiria  
Santar  
Tomar  
Panhete  
Almerin  
Palmela  
Setuval  
C. S<sup>t</sup> Ioan  
Alcacer de Sal  
Portalegre

Alentejo

Evora  
Beja  
S Iago d' Cacem  
Mertola  
Silves

Algarvia

Lagos  
Faro  
C. d. S<sup>t</sup> Vincent  
Douer

The chiefe Rivers are y<sup>e</sup>

Tage  
Gaudiana

(7)

7

8

9

10

11

41

PORTUGAL.

40

39

38

37



Mira

Valence

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I. Barlonga

Leiria

N. Lisboa

Estrema

Santaré

Lisbone

C. de Roca

C. S. Ioan

Alm

Setim

Alcacer

Beja

S. Jaco

de Clacem

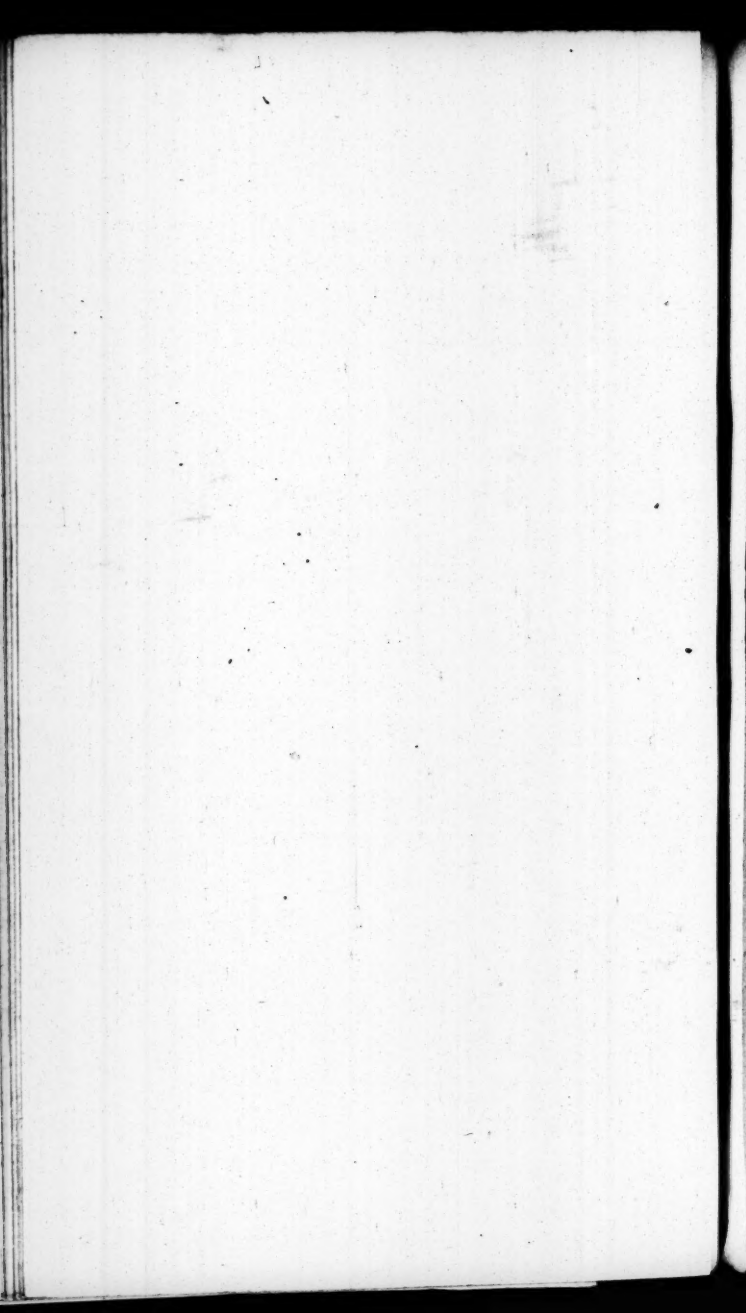
Lagos

C. d. S. Vincent

The Golfe







**ITALY**  
divided  
into  
these parts.

**Rom of Naples**

Naples  
Policastro  
Regio  
Gaeta  
Tarante  
Otranto  
Brindisi  
Potignano  
Isola  
Monfredona  
Vestica . Aquila  
Pescara

**Estate of the  
Church**

Rome  
Spoleto  
Fermo  
Ancone  
Urbino  
Ravenne  
Bologne  
Ferrara  
Florenza

**Tuscane . . . .**

Ligorn  
Pisa  
Siena

**Luca . . . . .**

Luca

**Genoa . . . . .**

Genoa

**Parma . . . . .**

Parma

**Modena . . . . .**

Modena .

**Montova . . . . .**

Montova

**Venice . . . . .**

Venice  
Padoua

**Trente . . . . .**

Trente

**Milan . . . . .**

Milan

**Piemont . . . . .**

Turin  
Nice

*The Chiefe Rivers are y*

Tiber  
Po

(8)

30

35

45

40

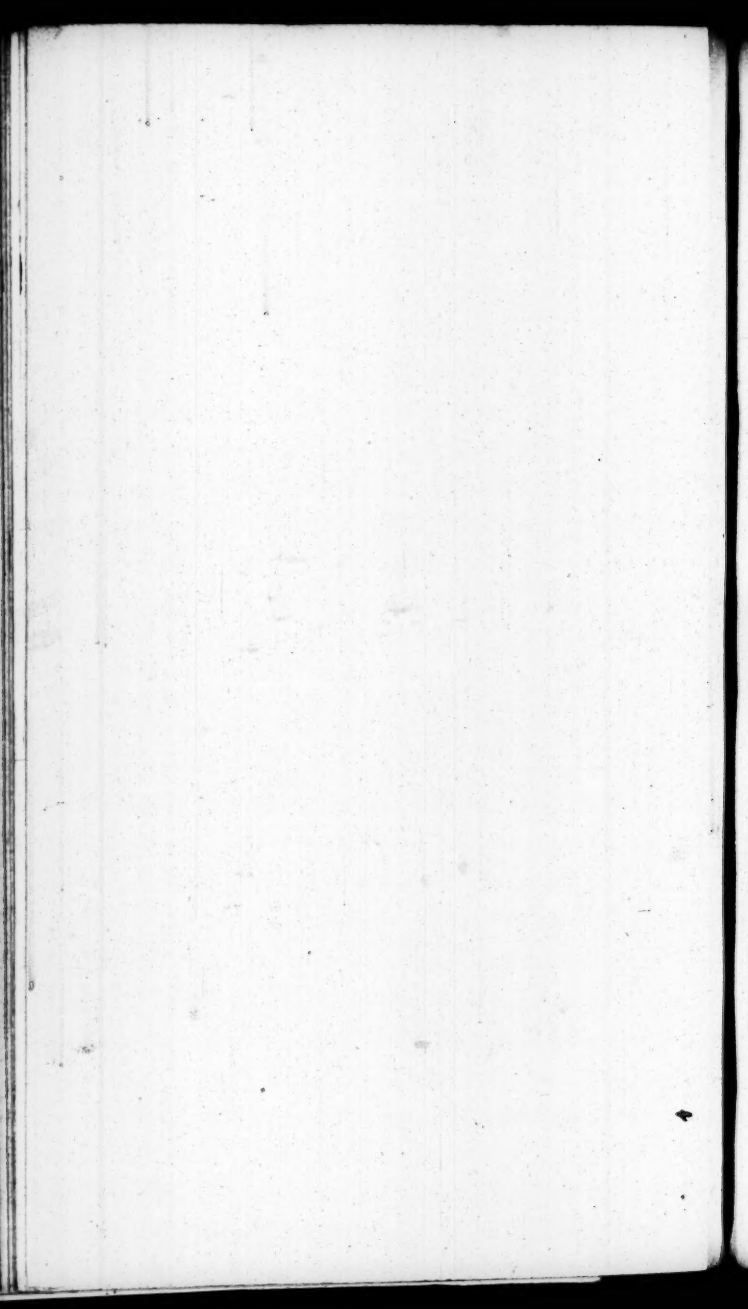
THE MEDITERRANEAN

30

35







GERMANY  
is thus  
divided.

Mecklenbourg	{ Mecklenbourg Wismar
Pomerain	{ Stralsund, Stetin Coleburg, Rugen Isle,
Brandenburg	{ Berlin, Kustrin, Francfort
Upper Saxony	{ Wittenberg, Erfort Leypswick, Minden
Lower Saxony	{ Brunswick, Lubeck Bremen, Hamburg
Westphalia	{ Emiden, Munster Paderborn
Hesse	Cassel, Marburg
Ecclesiastick Electorats	{ Mayance, Cleves, Cologne, Treves,
Palatinate of Rhine	{ Wormes Heidleberg, Spire
Franconia	{ Francfort Nuremberg
Lorraine	Metz, Toul, Nance
Alsace	Strasbourg, Brisac
Franche Com <sup>te</sup>	Besancon, Dole
Savoy	Chambray
Suisses	Geneve, Berne, Basel
Sovabie	{ Augsburg Ulm Constance Hailborn
Tirol	Inspruck Landeck
Bavaria	{ Ratisbon Passau Saltzburg Munich
Bohemia	{ Prague Satz Coniggracz
Lusace	Bautzen
Silesia	{ Breslaw Oppelen Tescheu
Moravia	Olmutz Bren
Austria	{ Vienna Lintz Stein
Stiria	Gretz
Carinthia	S <sup>t</sup> Veit
Carnolia	Laubach



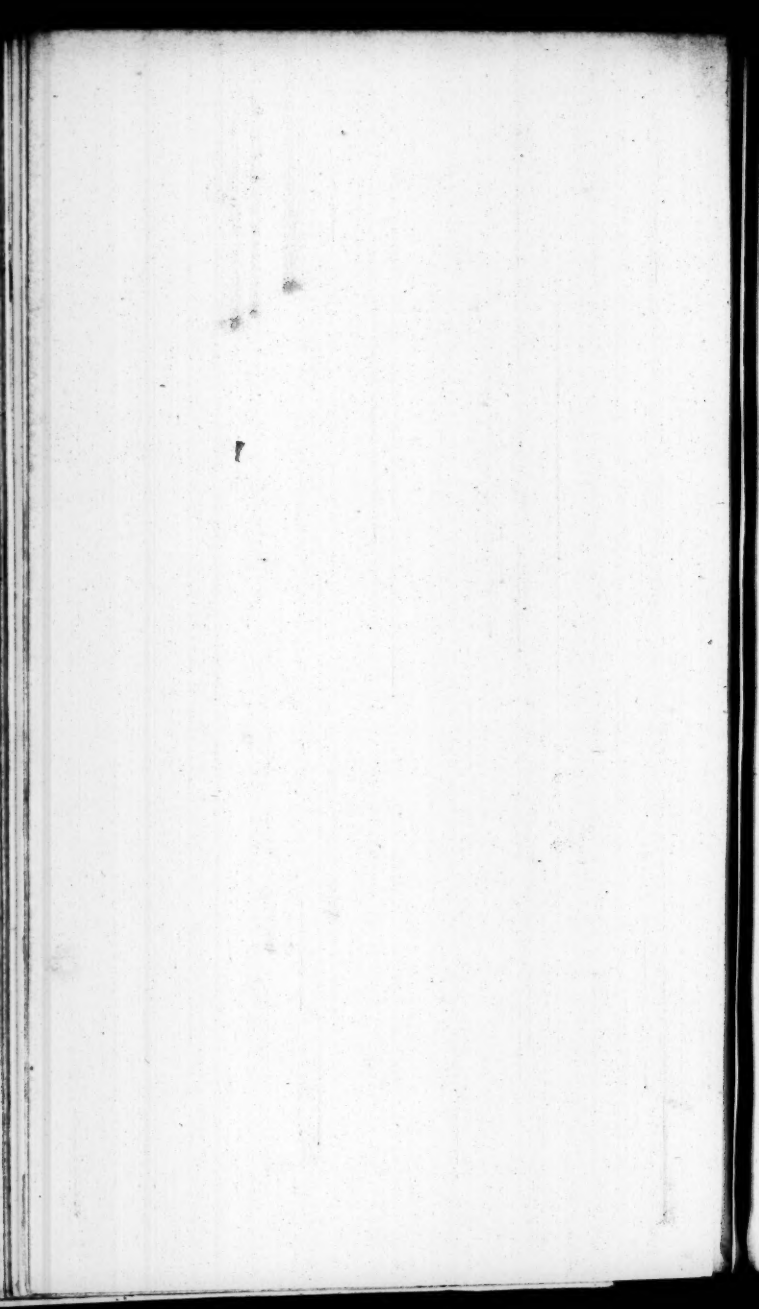






*the Adjacent Countrey. By John Seller.*





MARK  
thus  
ded.

Iutland .....

The Scaw  
Wensifsel  
Seeby  
Alborch  
Wiborg  
Lemwick  
Arhusen  
Ebelted  
Horsens  
Vard  
Henneborch  
Rypen

Sleswick .....

Sleswick  
Tonderen  
Apenrad  
Flensborg  
Rensborg  
Meldorp  
Kiel

Holstein .....

Niemunster  
Gluckstat  
Oldesto  
Niestat  
Oldenborg  
Copenhage  
Roskil

Zeland I. ....

Esseneur  
Neswed  
Prestoe  
Holbeck

Fionie I. ....

Odenfee  
Forburg

With severall small Islands









SWEDELAND  
and  
NORWAY  
is thus  
divided.

Swead and  
Lapland

Gothland

Livonia

Ingria

Finland

Norway

Norway  
Lapland

Stockholm. Ulm  
Upsale. Torne  
Nicopin. Kimi  
Gevalie. Lula  
Hundinkvald  
Indal. Picha  
Hernsand  
Gottenbourg  
Elfenborg  
Calmar  
Norcopin  
Carolfstat  
Ahwys. Bahus  
Riga. Pern  
Revil. De  
Neirva  
Noteborg  
Wiborg. Abo  
Raseborg  
Nieslot  
Bienburg  
Vysa  
Oulo  
Cayaneborg  
Fredrickstat  
Ohflo  
Christiana  
Bergen  
Stafanger  
The Nasbe  
Drontem  
Salten  
Hereles  
North cape  
Waridhuys  
Roverda

(11)

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

NORTH

**SWEDELAND  
and  
NORWAY.**

70

65

60

Miles

30 60 90 120

55

1. Fionie Isle
2. Bornholm I.
3. Rugen I.

25

30

35

40







**MOSCOWIA**  
or  
**RUS SIA**  
*is divided  
into.*

Kingdoms.....

*Siberie  
Cazan  
Astracan*

Principalities

*Pleskow  
Bielskow*

Dukedom's

*Novogorod Welik  
Nova Zemla  
Obdora  
Reschaw  
Moscow  
Iwer  
Belejezoro  
Worotin  
Ieroslaw  
Wologda  
Rosthow  
Susdale  
Wolodimer  
T de Mordwa  
Rezan  
Nisi Novogorod  
Condora  
Iuhorki  
Permski  
Waithka  
Bulgar  
Circassies Tartar*

Provinces.....

*Dwina  
Kargapol  
Ustingha  
Petzora  
Okrain  
Pole*

Republicks.....

*Lapland  
Samojedes  
Tingois  
Manama  
Czeremissi Nago  
noi*





80<sup>th</sup> 90 100 110 120

70  
65  
55  
50  
East

80<sup>th</sup> 90 100

Eng. Miles  
0 60 120 180

MOSCOWIA  
or  
RUSSIA





In Lesser  
Tartaria  
are these  
Townes

Besergenof  
Maniez  
Azac or Azow  
Pisan  
Paparoma  
Cambra  
Precop  
Baciaassarai  
Lustlowa  
Mancup  
Baluelara  
Cassa  
Trusta  
Carubas  
Kers  
Arbotka

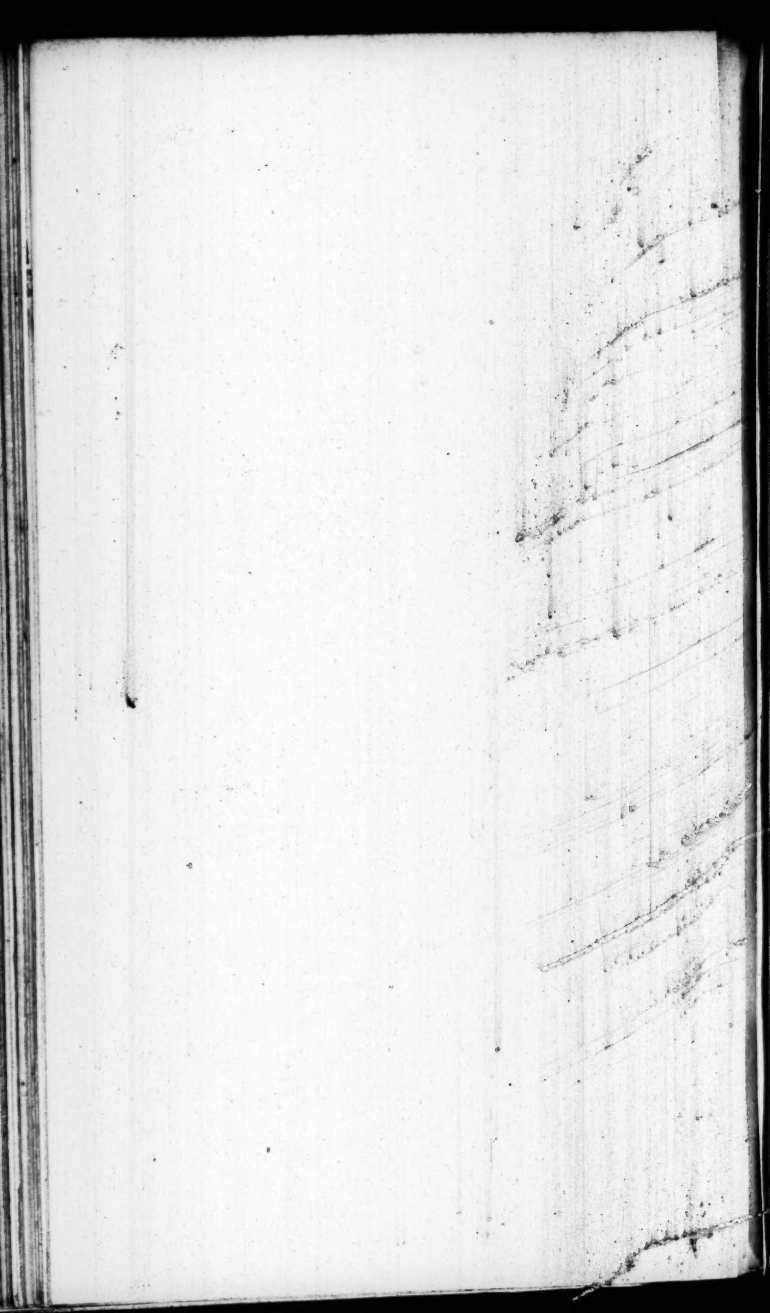
LESSER  
TARTARIA

On the Coast  
of  
PONTUS  
EUXINUS

Oczakou  
Bullogrod  
Killia  
Constantinople  
Scutari  
Heraclia  
Sinopoli  
Simiso  
Trebisond  
Narth  
Fazo  
Savatopoli  
Eschisumuni  
Sophia  
Teman  
Temrok  
Cozala  
Bacmachi  
Balotecoi







Great Poland	{ Gnesne . Posna
Cujavia .....	{ Kalisch . Rawa
Lesser Poland .....	{ Miodzilau
	{ Cracow . Lublin
	{ Sandomiri
Prussia Roy:	{ Czeslaco
	{ Danzick
Prussia Du :	{ Torne . Culm
	{ Koningsberg
Mazovia ---	{ Elbing
	{ Marenburg
Polachia .....	{ Ploczke
	{ Warsowia
	{ Tikasin
Black Russia -	{ Bielski
	{ Zamoski
Podolia	{ Ieroslau
	{ Lemberg . Belz .
	{ Kameniec
	{ Brachau . Bar .
	{ Wolodzimierz
	{ Lusuc . Kiou
Vollhinia	{ Krzemieniec
Ukrain &	{ Zitomirs
Cosagues	{ Czernobel
	{ Bialacerkiew
	{ Czircasski . Kudac
	{ Brzslau
	{ Wilna . Kouno
Lithuania	{ Minski . Grodno
	{ Novogrodek
	{ Lakouwick . Orsa
	{ Utopski . Sklou
	{ Rzecza Mazi
Curland ---	{ Windau . Liba
	{ Mitau
Samogatie -	{ Memel
	{ Rosinie

AND

thus  
de.1

(14)

40

45

50



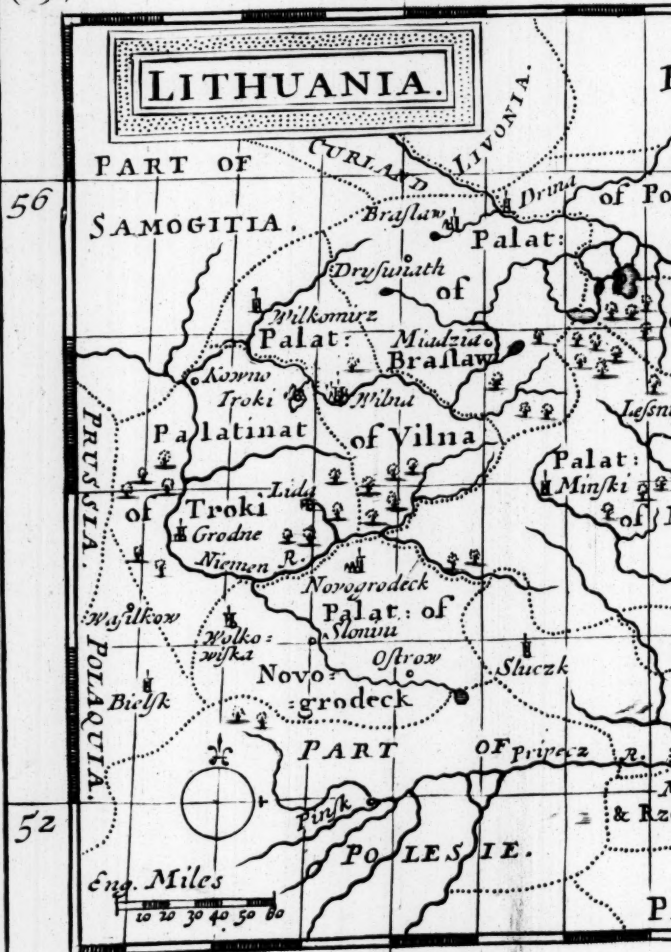






**LITHUANIA**  
*is Divided into*  
*these*  
**Palatinates**  
**& Duchy**

Poloczko .....	Poloczko. Drina.
Witepsk .....	{ Witepsk Wielis Suwas
Braslaw .....	{ Braslaw Mielzda Druhanath
Vilna .....	{ Vilna Wilkomir
Troki .....	{ Troki Lida Kouno Grodne
Novogrodeck .....	{ Novogrodeck Wolkowiska Slonini Ostrow
Minski .....	{ Minski Lefsnica Borysow Brodziec Mscilaw
Mscilaw .....	{ Mohilow Byehow: Orsa Balymisnie
Lands of Rohaczow & Rzeczyca .....	{ Rohaczow Rzeczyca Mazy Dobossna
Duchy & Palat: of Smolensko .....	{ Smolensko
Duchy & Palat: of Novogrodeck Swierski .....	{ Novogrodeck Swi: ersk: Starodub
Duchy of Czernihow .....	{ Czernihow
.....	Sluczk.







Upper  
Hungaria

Presbourg  
Transchun  
Nitria. Bars  
Cassovia. Rab.  
Epures. Papa  
Unghuar  
Rena. Sopron  
Tokoy. Vesprom  
Namyri. Bator.  
Uyogh. Zarmar  
Benhalora Comora

HUNGARIA

is divided  
into

&

Lower  
Hungaria

Newhaufel  
Strigonic  
Alba Regalis or  
Stul Weisenbourg  
Offen. or Budz  
Pest. Puzzon  
Kanise. Lippa  
Auria. Schag  
Giula. Zeged  
Novigrod  
Zobnock  
Colocza  
5 Ecclesie. Zygeth  
Bathmonster  
Thurtur  
Waradin  
Czongrad  
Chonard  
Temesuar  
Breczkerk  
Mesasomlo

Sclavonia

Posega  
Marfa. Valpon.  
Warasdin  
Szerem









**TURKEY**  
in  
**EUROPE**  
*Divided.*

Upper Hungaria	{ Presbourg Raab: Tokij
Lower Hungaria	{ Newhausel: Gran Buda or Offen Colocza. 5 Ecclesiæ
Slavonia	----- Posega
Transylvania	{ Clausenburg Hermanstat
Moldavia	{ Soczowa Iazi: Gallatz
Walachia	{ Ermsstat Torgowis
Bessarabie	----- Bialigorod: Tekin
Bulgaria	{ Uscopia: Sophia Nicopoli: Varne Tomu: Dora
Servia	----- Belgrade: Zizza
Croatia	----- Withitz
Dalmatia	{ Spalatra: Zoar Raguse:
Bosnia	{ Narenca: Lucza Catoro: Risin
Albania	{ Scutari Durazo: Valone
Romania	{ Constantinople Andrinopoli Gallipoli Asperosa
Macedonia	----- Salonichi: Contessa
Thessalia	----- Larissa
Epiros	----- Perga
Achaia	{ Lepanto: Negrepont Setines: Stieus
Morea	{ Corinte: Argos Arcadia: Modon Mistra

[illegible]

Palermo

Sicily I.  
*Mazara*





The Peninsula  
of the  
**MOREA**  
is thus  
Divided.

Archia  
Propria

Pelleme  
Ægium  
Patras  
Aayra

Messena

Messena  
Modon  
Coron  
Arcadia  
Navareen

Arcadia

Stymphælus  
Asea  
Trapolitza

Corinthia

Corinthia  
Sicyon  
Nicia

Agria

Argus  
Napoli  
Dios. Soteros

Laconia

Lacedæmon  
Acria  
Pagana  
Braza  
Calamata









**ASIA**  
is thus  
divided.

Turky in Asia	{ Ierusalem
	{ Smirna
Georgia	{ Bagdat
	{ Cotatis
Arabia	{ Mecca
	{ Catif
	{ Calajate
	{ Fartach
	{ Aden
Persia	{ Ispahan
	{ Taurus
	{ Ormus
Empire of Mogol	{ Lahor: Dells
	{ Agra: Diu
	{ Ougley
	{ Bengala
	{ Surrat
India this side Ganges	{ Bijnagar
	{ Goa
	{ Fort St. George
India beyond Ganges	{ Pegu: Sian
	{ Camboja
	{ Malacca
	{ Tunquin
China	{ Peking
	{ Nanking
	{ Canton
Tartaria	{ Samarkand
	{ Belch
	{ Kalghar
	{ Thibet
	{ Tangut: Xamo
	{ Chacan Kalmach
	{ Ganges
	{ Indus
	{ Euphrates

The Chiefe Rivers are the -----







**AFRICA** is thus Divided.

**Barbary**

*Tanger*  
*Morocco. Fez*  
*Alger. Iunis*  
*Tripoli*  
*Barca*

**Biledulgerid**

*Tefset*  
*Darha*  
*Segelmasse*  
*Tegoram*  
*Tolacha*  
*Guargala*  
*Touzara*  
*Gaoga*

**Desart of Sarra**

*Zunziga*  
*Tanza*  
*Lempta*  
*Bardoa*  
*Borneo*

**Nigros**

*Gandia*  
*Genehoa*  
*Tombut*  
*Gambia*  
*Cantori*  
*Mandinga*  
*Agades*  
*Gago*  
*Cano*  
*Guber*  
*Cassena*  
*Zegzeg*  
*Zanfara*  
*Gangara*

**Guinea**

*S. G. d' Mina*  
*Ardd*  
*Benin*

**Congo**

*S. Salvador*  
*Dongo*  
*Loango*

**Biafara**

*Biafara*  
*Medra*  
*Corisco*

**Monomotapa & Caffares**

*Bagamedro*  
*Monomotapa*  
*Bu:ua Zofala*

**Abissines**

*Caxumo*  
*Sova*  
*Yangué*

*Angote*  
*Ambiam*  
*Amara*  
*Damut*

**Zangubar**

*Magadaxo*  
*Adel*

*Malinda*  
*Monbara*  
*Quiloa*

**Nubia**

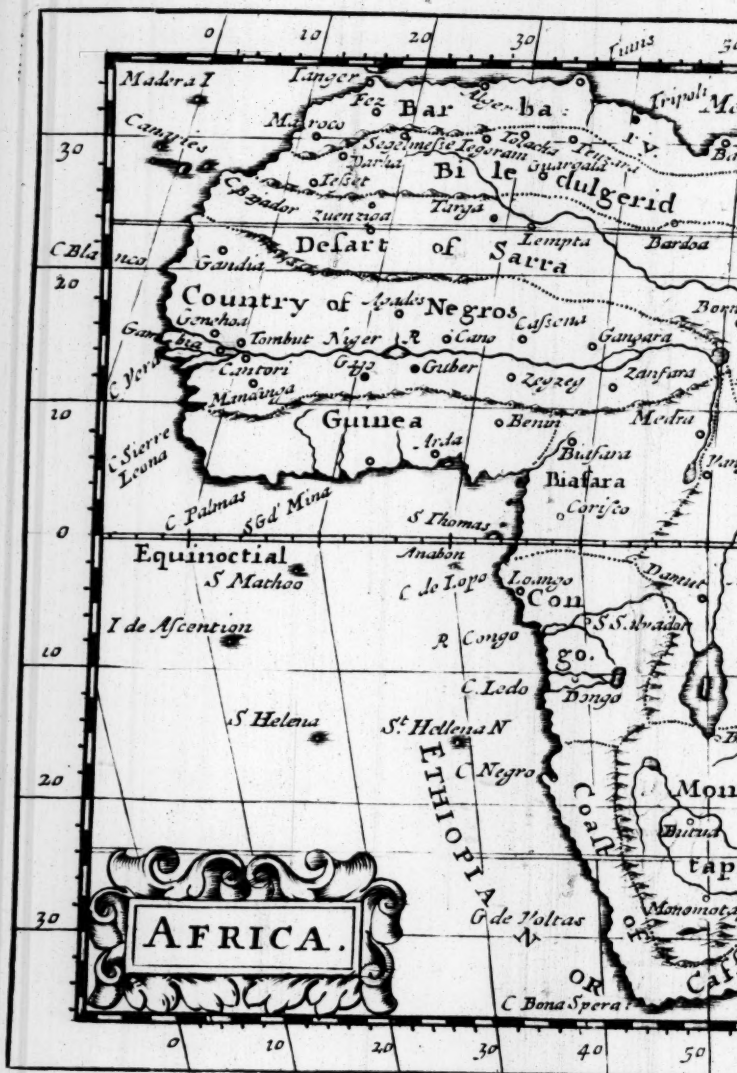
*Mozambique*

**Egypt**

*Nubia*  
*Cairo. Cosir*

*The chiefe Rivers are*

*Nilus*  
*Niger*









NORTH AMERICA	Mexico or New Spaine	Mexico
		Guatamala
		Truxillo
		Acapulco
		Panuco
	New Mexico	New Mexico
	Florida	S <sup>t</sup> Martha
		Cofa
	Carolina	Charles T.
	Virginia & Maryland	James T.
		Baltimore
	Pennsilvania	Philadelphia
	New Jarsey	Elsmburg
	New York	New York
	New England	Boston
	New France	Quebeck
	Hudsons Bay	
	North Pole	

The Chiefe Islands are	California	
	Hispaniola	S <sup>t</sup> Domingo
	Cuba	Havana
	Long Iland	
	Iamaica	Port Royall
	Porto Rico	S <sup>t</sup> Iohn
	Newfound Land	
	Barbados	Bridge Towne
	Barmudos	
	Bahama I <sup>s</sup>	
	Caribes	
	Tabago	





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Lor

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co  
Plate



# South Pole

**SOUTH  
AMERICA**  
*is divided  
into  
these parts*

Magellanick  
Land

{ Desaguadero  
Magellanick I  
St. Iago

Chili

{ Imperial  
Baldivia  
Castro

Paragua

{ St. Iago d'estra  
Villa Rica  
S. Anna

Peru

{ Quiro  
Truxillo  
Lima Cusco  
Arica  
Potosi

Brasil

{ Para. Siara  
Paraiba  
Saltpan  
Pernambuco  
St. Salvador  
Ilheos  
pto Seguro  
Spt. Sancto  
St. Sebastian  
St. Vincent

Amazones

{ Coropa  
Village de Lor  
Panama

Terra Firma

{ Cartagena  
St. Fed. Bagota  
Venezuela  
Surranam  
Manoa

The Cheife Rivers are y.

{ Oronoque  
Amazones  
St. Francisco  
Paraguay or Plat  
Uruguay



